The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME LVIII.—NO. 249. WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1899—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE TWO CENST.

HEAT BREAKS ALL RECORDS.

Goes to 98 Degrees, the Highest Point Ever Noted in Chicago in September.

DEAD, 2; STRICKEN, 15.

Lower Temperature Found at Street Level than on the Weather Observer's Tower.

LAWNS SEAR FROM DROUGHT

Weather forecast for today—Cloudy, cooler, and northeast winds.

TEMPERATURE IN CHICAGO YESTERDAY

Auditorium Tower.		Street Level.	
1 a. m.	75	8 a. m.	76
2 a. m.	75	9 a. m.	76
3 a. m.	76	10 a. m.	77
4 a. m.	75	11 a. m.	77
5 a. m.	75	12 m.	81
6 a. m.	76	1 p. m.	92
7 a. m.	77	2 p. m.	95
8 a. m.	74	3 p. m.	96
9 a. m.	73	4 p. m.	97
10 a. m.	74	5 p. m.	97
11 a. m.	85	6 p. m.	96
12 m.	90	7 p. m.	92
1 p. m.	92	8 p. m.	85
2 p. m.	95	9 p. m.	82
3 p. m.	96	10 p. m.	81
4 p. m.	97	11 p. m.	80
5 p. m.	98	12 p. m.	79
6 p. m.	97	1 a. m.	78
7 p. m.	93	2 a. m.	76
8 p. m.	77	3 a. m.	75
9 p. m.	76		

All records for September were smashed yesterday in the Weather bureau. The highest temperature recorded in the month since the establishment of an observation station twenty-nine years ago was marked by the thermometer at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, when the mercury climbed up to 98 degrees. This figure, according to the records, has been reached or exceeded in Chicago only six times since 1870, and is the highest since Aug. 8, 1806.

It did not require a thermometer to acquaint the public with the fact that the day was blistering, sweltering, sizzling hot. Chicago was one vast furnace for nine hours. A blast of scorching air swept over the city during the afternoon like a sirocco from the Sahara. It took the vitality out of man and beast alike, and shriveled vegetation as badly as if it had been exposed to a killing frost.

The prostrations from heat reported by the Police and Health departments were as follows:

The Dead.

HURLEY, DANIEL, 4115 Ashland avenue; dropped dead in G. Romano's saloon, 128 Clinton street, while en route to the poorhouse; supposed to have died from sunstroke.

MEYERS, ——, infant child of Mrs. Charles Meyers, 366 West Harrison street; died in its mother's arms; supposedly from the effects of the heat.

The Prostrated.

Abbott, Roy, 1429 Mozart street; overcome at Ashland avenue and Bradley street; not serious.

Blaine, Arthur, 249 Illinois street; A. D. T. messenger, 15 years old; overcome in front of the East Chicago Avenue Police Station; will recover.

Bullman, ——, jockey at Hawthorne; fainted after the first race; will recover.

Conners, Thomas A., 46 years old, 13 John street, overcome at Fifteenth street and Center avenue while working on the docks; taken home; not serious.

Folacek, Joseph, 801 West Eighteenth street, 25 years old; prostrated at Blue Island avenue and Leavitt street; taken home; will recover.

Kojava, George, 8341 Buffalo avenue, 21 years old; overcome at Ninety-sixth street and Calumet River; not serious.

Marlow, Frank, 9 Geaton street; overcome at 1482 North Clark street; taken to Alexian Brothers' Hospital.

Miller, Harry, 729 Forty-ninth street; prostrated at Seventy-first street and Grand boulevard; will recover.

Perry, Owen, of Texas; overcome while attending the races at Hawthorne; will recover.

Scandia, Anton, 201 West Harrison street, 28 years old; overcome at Halsted and Madison streets and taken home; will recover.

Scully, William, 19 years old; overcome at Adams street and Michigan avenue and taken to County Hospital.

Seevers, Arthur, 491 North Park avenue, 16 years old, A. D. T. messenger; prostrated in the office at 247 North Clark street; not serious.

Singerly, Charles, Austin; overcome at the Hawthorne racetrack; taken home; will recover.

Smith, Cor J., 20 years old, 904 Central Park avenue; overcome at Randolph and Clark streets; taken to Presbyterian Hospital.

White, Michael, desk sergeant at Harrison Street Police Station; overcome while on his way home to 46 Hamlin avenue; not serious.

The hot wave came upon the city with a rush. In its fluctuations it afforded the wise men in the Auditorium tower an opportunity for speculation seldom experienced. It made its entrance near 11 o'clock, when the mercury took a jump from 74 to 85 degrees. At noon it stood at 90 degrees, and people carefully sought the shade of tall buildings and friendly awnings.

Each succeeding hour until 5 o'clock the temperature rose steadily. Between 1 and 2 o'clock the heat had increased three degrees. About this time the soda water counters were swarming with red-faced, perspiring women, and men were seeking cooling liquids in other resorts. Three o'clock saw the thermometer registering 96, an hour later 97, and at 5 o'clock the top-notch of torridity was reached, at 98.

Then began the downward slide, not half fast enough to suit a gasping, ennervated population. At 7 o'clock the temperature was 93, and then came a shift of the wind to the northeast which sent the mercury tumbling to 77 degrees at 8 o'clock—a fall of 16 degrees in less than an hour.

Says Lake Is a Blessing.

Forecaster Cox noticed the descent and looked anxiously for signs of a thunderstorm. He caught a glimpse of faraway lightning, and ventured to laugh the first time in the day.

"It ought to rain if this breeze is any good at all," he said. "The barometer has taken a jump which indicates a thunder-storm, and that's just what we need. The people of Chicago don't know how lucky they are to live in a city on the edge of a great lake. Just think of the poor people living out in the country, miles away from us. We haven't any idea how hot the inland towns have been today."

A light rainfall that lasted no more than three minutes assisted in cooling the heated atmosphere in the evening in the southwest part of the city. The rain fell along Halsted street from Forty-fifth south to the city limits. None fell farther east than Wentworth avenue and residents of Kenwood and Hyde Park got none of the cooling drops. Where the rain fell the temperature dropped from 90° to 80° in a few minutes.

Another Hot Wave Expected.

As to the future, Forecaster Cox could not speak hopefully last night, except to offer the prediction that today would be cooler than yesterday. He pointed at the weather map of two days ago, and showed how Chicago stood between two heated areas, much to the satisfaction of the workingmen who marched in the Labor day parade, and then indicated how today's coolness would be followed by another hot wave from the West.

"This hot spell will break over the lake region," he observed, "but not over the Western States. As a consequence we may look for another hot wave, perhaps day after tomorrow. The conditions are good for such a development, and it won't do for anybody to bet on the coming of cool weather for a while yet."

Heat in Other Cities.

To show how hot other places were and let the people of Chicago know they were not the only ones afflicted with a hot wave, Forecaster Cox called attention to the following temperatures reported from different cities:

St. Louis	102	Nashville	98
Concordia, Kas	102	Pittsburg	92
Springfield, Ill	100	Des Moines	96
Davenport, Ia	100	Denver	96
Omaha	100	Kansas City	98
Cairo, Ill	98	Dodge City	98
Cincinnati	98	Cleveland	88
Indianapolis	98	Abilene	96

In looking up the records of temperature Forecaster Cox found that the highest temperature ever recorded here during any previous September was 95 degrees on Sept. 14, 1893, and that the maximum for any date since 1870 was 100 degrees on July 16, 1887. He also found that September invariably has had a full share of warm weather, some of its days equaling in temperature those of August.

Cooler at Street Level.

The most startling discovery made at the weather bureau, however, was when a thermometer in front of the Auditorium drug store was consulted out of curiosity. Then, for the first time since Forecaster Cox has been noting the sidewalk temperatures, he found it cooler on the street level than on top of the tower. In addition it was discovered that the thermometer inside the weather bureau office was registering from 4 to 10 degrees lower than the instrument outside on the roof.

"I always have regarded the drug store thermometer a fairly accurate instrument," said Forecaster Cox, "and I was surprised to see that it stood from three to five degress lower than our observation thermometer on the tower today. I can account for this only by the theory that the air was just as hot in the upper strata as in the lower—something that is unusual in my observations here."

Other street thermometers were vindicated for the first time. Their owners took pride in the fact that their readings corresponded closely to those of the weather bureau instrument, instead of registering several degrees above as in the past. The slight variations noted were atoned for in the uniformity of the maximum temperature, which, as far as could be learned, was 96° in the case of all high-grade thermometers, though some cheaper ones showed readings as high as 101°.

All of the Middle, Western, and Southern States were suffering from a wave of heat, while the Eastern States were enjoying pleasant summer weather. The highest temperature in New York was 70°, while in Philadelphia and Washington the top figure was 80°. The Pacific coast and the Northwestern States also were cool enough for the inhabitants to wear vests and dispense with fans.

Drought Destroys Vegetation.

The worms and bugs which have attacked the verdure of Chicago in devouring grades have proved petty enemies to vegetation as compared with the drought. For twenty-five days the city has had only a few scattered local showers, and the drought slowly but surely has cut off the supply of moisture needed for nourishment of vegetable life. Along the boulevards and on private lawns, where residents are not allowed to use water all day, the grass is turning yellow and gardeners fear that another day like the last will bring irreparable ruin. Within two days the lawns have become bald.

The dry, scorching wind which blew from the prairies during the day sent dead grass drifting into fence corners and streets. Grand, Michigan, and Drexel boulevards are flanked with grounds from which all sign of freshness has fled, in spite of water left running every night. The sun before noon every day recently has made the moisture vanish.

The lawns of the North and West Sides are in like condition. The parks, with a greater supply of water, have not suffered as badly. Lincoln Park has fought the dry spell with 5,000,000 gallons of water a day, and sear grass is to be seen only in small spots. Garfield, Humboldt, and Douglas Parks have suffered from a two-fold cause. The west parks have no independent watering systems and their supply is limited by the city. All day they lay unprotected under the withering breath of the wind from the West that, like a blast from a furnace, left the lawns crisp in its wake.

The south parks, like the north, have their own watering plants and are but lightly touched.

Park Gardeners Tell of Evil.

"The boulevards are suffering particularly from the drought," said J. F. Foster, Superintendent of the South Park system. "People who have had beautiful lawns all summer see them bleaching before their eyes and are not able to stop the evil. Some of the park grass is going the same way, but we keep it watered so well that little harm is done."

Fred Kanst, head gardener of Washington and Jackson Parks, said that the abundant rain in the early part of the summer and the sudden advent of the drought had proved too much of a shock to the vegetation of the city.

L. J. Bryan, secretary of the Lincoln Park board, said that while he had not noticed many dead spots in the park, he had been alarmed by the aspect of the North Side drives. "This hot wind is finishing up what is left of the Chicago lawns," he said. "The mischief is done, for this season at least."

Prairie Fires Cause Alarm.

Fire on the prairie extending five blocks south of Seventy-fifth street and bounded on the east by the Illinois Central railroad and on the west by Bond avenue, called out several engines. The dry grass, it is supposed, was ignited by a spark from an engine on the Illinois Central railroad. The fire burned furiously for a time, and on account of the strong wind property-owners became alarmed. The fire destroyed two small shanties. The total damage will not exceed $300.

Lays Wife's Suicide to Heat.

The body of a woman, which afterward was identified as that of Mrs. A. C. Sagert, 694 South Ashland avenue, was found floating in the lake at the east end of the High Bridge in Lincoln Park. There was a cut on the back of the head. A Coroner's jury returned a verdict of drowning. Later in the day A. C. Sagert, a bookkeeper, identified the body as that of his wife. He said that she disappeared from home last Friday. He could give no reason for suicide except that his wife probably had been affected by the heat. Mrs. Sagert was 38 years of age.

In Illinois towns and throughout the nearby States the heat yesterday was intense. A few sample readings of the thermometer at street levels follow:

Cedar Rapids, Ia	102	St. Louis, Mo	102
Marshalltown, Ia	102	Peoria, Ill	100
Wabash, Ind	100	Peoria, Ill	100
Terre Haute, Ind	100	Quincy, Ill	100
Shawneetown, Ind	100	Quincy, Ill	100
Lincoln, Neb	100	Springfield, Ill	100
Weston, Mo	100	Springfield, Ill	100

CARTER TO BE PUNISHED.

PRESIDENT SAID TO FAVOR THE COURT-MARTIAL VERDICT.

Statement on High Authority in Washington That His Case Will Be Finally Disposed Of This Month—Other Prosecutions May Take Place—Concessions to Canada—Farquhar or Remey to Succeed Sampson—Plans for Dewey's Official Welcome.

WASHINGTON BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C., Sept. 6.

Capt. Carter. to Serve His Sentence.

Captain Carter will have to serve his sentence. President McKinley probably will make a final disposition of the case about Sept. 20. Attorney General Griggs has been reviewing the testimony and the investigations of the court-martial, and there is high authority for the statement that he will approve the findings of the court, and that President McKinley will not delay in putting the sentence of Captain Carter into execution.

Attorney General Griggs promised Wayne MacVeagh, senior counsel for Captain Carter, an opportunity to make an oral argument in behalf of his client. Mr. MacVeagh is expected in Washington on or about Sept. 15. There will be no delay in receiving his arguments, and there is good reason for the statement that the oral plea will not change the decision of the Attorney General, who has examined most thoroughly every scrap of evidence and testimony, personal and written, that has been submitted in the case. After hearing Mr. MacVeagh the Attorney General will promptly make his report to the President, and the latter will promptly announce his final decision in the case.

There is every reason to believe that Attorney General Griggs has been satisfied of Captain Carter's guilt ever since he took up the papers in the case. The delay that has occurred in the Department of Justice has not been in favor of Captain Carter. The recent examination of the papers in the case has been for the purpose of ferreting out the whole truth.

Other men besides Captain Carter were implicated in the illegal contracts and violation of the law. It can be said that the Attorney General's deliberate and thorough investigation was for the purpose of ascertaining who these men are, and there is little doubt that after Captain Carter has been put in prison other prosecutions will be entered on account of the facts brought out by the court-martial.

When General Shafter retires as a Brigadier General in the regular army next month he will be continued as a Major General of volunteers as a reward for his services around Santiago. The vacant Brigadier Generalship will probably go to General Lawton. Brigadier General Anderson and Major General Merritt of the regular establishment will retire in the next six months, and this will make two new Brigadiers, who are likely to be MacArthur and Wheaton.

Nature of the Agreement with Canada.

It was practically admitted at the State department today that an informal understanding had been reached for a temporary agreement on the Alaskan boundary, exactly on the lines of the story printed in THE TRIBUNE ten days ago. The boundary line is to form a temporary barrier only, and its location will not prejudice the government case of either country. The modus vivendi provides for a line running just northward of Kluckwan, and it bars out Canada entirely from the Lynn Canal. Arrangements of a temporary character may yet be made, however, to permit the Canadians to get their goods across the border, but the protocol as now drawn does not provide for such a free port.

The boundary line under the modus vivendi is a slight concession to Canada, but it is still far inside of the British claim and is in substance the American line. Provision has been made for overlapping miners' claims, and where these cross the temporary boundary line the owners will be permitted to work the claims under the laws of the country to which they owe allegiance.

The adjustment of the modus vivendi on the boundary question will, it is believed, pave the way for an amicable agreement on the other points in dispute, and the American commissioners have been notified to hold themselves in readiness to meet within the next two or three months.

Farquhar May Succeed Sampson.

There was a report about the navy department today that Rear Admiral N. H. Farquhar might succeed Admiral Sampson as the Commander-in-Chief of the North Atlantic squadron. This would be possible because Admiral Howison, who commands the South Atlantic fleet, may be relieved from that duty before Sampson is detached, in which event it was anticipated Admiral Remey, the Commandant of the Portsmouth (N. H.) navy yard, would take his place. Farquhar will go to sea after Remey. He is in command of the Norfolk navy yard, and the next billet which would take an officer of his grade would be the command of the North Atlantic station.

There is much doubt whether any such distribution of commands will take place. Remey will probably be allowed his choice of commands, and there is no doubt he would take the North Atlantic in preference to the obscure and unimportant South Atlantic station. Farquhar was for a time in charge of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, and during the war urgently requested to be detached from shore duty and ordered to sea. There were no commands at the time for him and it was believed by the Navy department that he would be of great service at the Norfolk yard, where a large amount of repair work was likely to be done and with which he was thoroughly familiar.

Farquhar made a trip to Washington to secure sea duty, but was doomed to disappointment. He was a little too late, for the department had settled on Admiral Schley for the only command available. Schley is not now ordinarily entitled to command and is making no effort to be sent to sea.

Official Welcome to Dewey.

Admiral Dewey's official welcome home will take place here in Washington when the magnificent sword voted to him by Congress will be presented to the hero of Manila Bay on the steps of the Capitol. There will be official delegations from the Senate and House, under the leadership of Senator Proctor of Vermont and Representative David B. Henderson of Iowa, the next Speaker. Most of the State governments will be represented officially. The ceremony of presenting the sword by President McKinley will take place on the east front of the Capitol, on the spot where the Presidents are inaugurated, and the plaza between the Capitol and the Congressional Library will furnish standing room for the thousands who are expected as spectators. It is probable that the house for the Admiral, bought with contributions from every State in the union, will be formally presented after the sword, and at night there will be a general illumination of the city, and a torch light parade of troops and civic organizations. The ceremony will take place on Oct. 2 or 3, immediately after the reception in New York.

Wants the Reed Rules Changed.

Congressman Hepburn of Iowa, while heartily in favor of the selection of Colonel Henderson as Speaker, is still determined to insist on some radical modifications of the Reed rules in such a way as to give greater liberty of action to individual members. He explains his purpose by saying: "I want the rule in regard to recognition changed, and the language of that rule as it was at the beginning of the Forty-sixth Congress restored. In other words, I would eliminate the phrase 'and on being recognised' which was then interpolated.

"I also want a change in the Committee on Rules, so that it shall be elective and the Speaker ineligible to membership. I would have it a partisan committee, composed in a Republican Congress solely of Republicans. It is simply a committee of procedure, and as the majority is charged with the legislation it ought to have the power to determine what matters it should take up. The minority representation on the committee counts for nothing now. Minority members are not even advised of the meetings of the committee till after the work has been marked out by the majority. Then if notified at all they are simply advised that the majority is going to do so and so.

"I would also modify the rule providing for the call of committees in the morning hour, so that the chairman of a committee when authorized by his committee so to do might call up a matter from any one of the calendars instead of from the House calendar only, as at present.

"In regard to the proposed change concerning recognition, it is my firm impression that the leaders of the House on both sides are content with the rule as it now stands. There are five or six men on each side who can always be recognized, provided the floor is not occupied. The language in the rule which I object to was clearly inserted to keep the other fellow off the floor."

Inspectors General of the army are exercised over what they fear is an attempt to shelve them in favor of general officers in the inspection of the volunteer regiments. This is due to a report that General Merritt has decided to inspect some of the commands being raised in his department. It is assumed that the presence of regular inspectors will not be required. It is possible a protest may be made against this ignoring of the inspectors.

Scarcity of Steel for Torpedo Boats.

There will probably be a delay of about a year in the completion of the twenty torpedo boats now under construction for the navy. The shipbuilders say they are experiencing great difficulty in getting material from the Pennsylvania steelmakers, and it is well nigh impossible to secure the high grade of steel required in torpedo boat construction. The steelworkers do not care to receive orders for such material, it is said, at this time, when their plants are tested to their full capacity. They charge extra prices for the material, and it is reported by the shipbuilders that the price is nearly prohibitive.

The price of steel which answers the purposes of the navy ordinarily is but 25 or 26 cents per pound, while the lightweight finer grade steel required for torpedo boat construction is 85 cents per pound or more. The explanation of this is found in the fact that the steelworks are engaged in the construction of the ordinary type of steel, and the change of processes involves great cost and much delay in the plants.

The Navy department has been expecting some such request as has now come unofficially from several of the contractors for an extension of time on the work. The contracts with the dozen firms which are building torpedo boats expire this month or next, and under the terms of the contracts they must ask for any extension desired about this time.

Arrangements have been made through the regular diplomatic channels for the resumption of commercial relations with Spain. To this end Minister Storer at Madrid has been instructed to take such steps as will lead to the usual commercial treaties between this country and Spain. He has reported that there is every indication of the speedy settlement of the various questions involved and he expects to have no difficulty in arranging the treaties.

Quinine Monopoly to Be Broken.

According to official reports at the State department, steps have been taken to break down the quinine trust, organized by German manufacturers. The Javanese planters have found the syndicate able to control the price of cinchona by manipulating the relative price of the bark and the quinine. Recently some of the largest and most influential planters in Java have organized to control the supply in such a way as to keep the raw material out of the hands of the syndicate and have begun to encourage direct trade with the United States.

Factories have been established in Java, and since last January, when the new trade begun, 265,900 ounces of sulphate of quinine have been shipped direct to this country, although there have been no exports of cinchona to the United States. Consular officers say there is no reason why the United States should not get both the cinchona bark and the sulphate of quinine direct from Java and thus avoid the excessive exactions of the German trust. It has been proposed to establish a regular market in Batavia, and it is believed the development of American enterprises in the Philippines will turn attention to Java and its capacity for supplying the ever-increasing demands of the quinine trade.

According to reports made to the Controller of the Currency, the Calumet Electric railroad had increased its earnings at the rate of $7,000 per month when the suspension of traffic occurred on account of the bridge disaster. The reports rate the railroad as an asset of the National Bank of Illinois which is daily increasing in value.

SPEECH BY EMPEROR WILLIAM.

Urges That Regard for the Crown and Confidence in the Government Be First of All.

Strassburg, Sept. 5.—A gala banquet was given this evening at the imperial palace, at which Emperor William said:

"In the last ten years of my reign I have learned much from my own observations, and I am now able with deep emotional thankfulness to assert that the ever growing warmth of welcome extended to me here is proof that the Reichsland realizes the benefits derived from incorporation in the German empire. In whichever direction one looks one sees happy intercourse, active and diligent work, and advancing development.

"I would impress upon the church dignitaries, who exert such a powerful influence over our people, the duty of striving in their work and of using their personal influence so that regard for the crown and confidence in the government may become ever and ever stronger."

FIX BLAME FOR DEATHS

JURORS IN COLISEUM INQUEST CENSURE BRIDGE COMPANY.

Hold That with Proper Precaution Fatalities Would Have Been Avoided—Accuse Superintendent Peaslee of "Gross Carelessnes and Neglect" and Recommend Further Investigation—State's Attorney Deneen Says He Will Act.

The Coroner's inquest in the cases of the eleven victims of the Coliseum accident was held yesterday in the Criminal Court Building, and at 6 p. m. the Coroner's jury brought in a verdict censuring the Pittsburg Bridge company and Charles N. Peaslee, construction foreman for the company. The evidence tended to show that the fall had been caused by an engine pulling almost directly against the top of an arch, and that the work might have been carried on in a way that would have been much more likely to insure safety.

The verdict of the jury was as follows:

We, the Coroner's jury, do find that Frank J. Logan and others came to their death from shock and injuries received from the fall of the Coliseum while under construction.

We, the jury, from the evidence presented, believe that if the proper precaution had been taken the above-named deceased would not have met their death in the manner and form above described. We, the jury, therefore, censure the Pittsburg Bridge company of Pittsburg, Pa., in that respect. We, the jury, believe from evidence presented that Charles N. Peaslee, superintendent of said bridge company, is guilty of gross carelessness and neglect, and commend that the matter be referred to the proper authorities for further investigation.

The verdict was signed by Coroner Berz and the following:

C. D. Springer,	C. H. White,
F. H. Raabe,	M. Miller,
Edward Young,	William Clark.

State's Attorney Deneen, when informed last night that the Coroner's jury had recommended further investigation of the accident, said he would start an investigation.

"I am not sufficiently familiar with the facts," he said, "to say whether the case will warrant bringing it before the grand jury. I shall look into the matter."

Agree as to Faulty Methods.

The examination of eleven witnesses satisfied the jury and the inquest, which Deputy Coroner Weckler had said would last three days, was closed in two short sessions. These witnesses differed as to details, but all agreed on the essential facts. Workmen, they said, were engaged in taking down the traveler, which had been erected to aid in construction, at the two north arches. An engine stationed in the center of the building was used to lower the heavy pieces. A line ran from the spool, or drum, at the engine to the point of the arch, where it passed through a pulley and then down to the bent which was being lowered. The engine was 140 feet away from the arch, and this made a strong lateral pull on the arch.

The inquest opened at 10:30 a. m. There were in the courtroom, besides the thirty witnesses summoned, many spectators. Among these were several women in mourning—the wives, mothers, and sisters of the victims of the collapse. It had been intended to hold the inquest at Rolston's undertaking rooms, but there was not room.

As Told by Witnesses.

Deputy Coroner Weckler had a model of the Coliseum arches, and the testimony was illustrated by its use. Charles M. Peaslee, the first witness called, said the traveler was taken down under his direction and so far as he knew he approved of the methods of Foreman Johnson. He said the lateral strain on the arch was minimized in various ways, and even if the entire strain of lifting the bent, weighing three tons, had been exerted against the arch from one side, he did not consider it sufficient to affect the stability of an arch weighing several hundred tons. He thought the strain would tend only to hold the arch more tightly in place.

The two engineers testified in the afternoon. Edward Binder said his engine had not been engaged on the work credited to it by other witnesses, but later said he did not know where the lines from his engine went.

Samuel Montgomery said it was the custom of each engineer to know what his machine was doing and where the ropes attached to his engine led. Those attached to his engine, he said, passed through a snatch block before passing to the arch.

William Krueger said he was tending the "engine-head," or spool, on the engine which was lowering the bent when the arches gave way. He admitted that there was danger in manipulating the lines and said the rope was taut before the accident, and he thought there might have been a heavy strain on it. He said when he heard the men above shout to him to "slacken away," he thought they were of the impression that the line from the engine was pulling the arch over.

Cross Braces Removed.

Michael Bloomer said that he and a fellow-workman had been sent up earlier in the day to take down lateral rods between the first and second arches, that had been bolted to the arches transversely, to strengthen them. They were taken down, he said, to make way for large pieces that were to be hoisted above.

Harry G. Zimmer differed from other witnesses, saying that the bent which was being lowered was only part way down.

Gives Company's Side.

Attorney Amos C. Miller, who represented the interests of the Pittsburg Bridge company, said in an interview:

"The bent to which the lines were attached weighed at most two tons. The ropes were attached to one end, while the other rested on the ground. The ropes, therefore, could sustain only one-half that weight when the bent was almost horizontal, and when the bent was almost perpendicular only a small fraction of that amount. To say that a weight of a small fraction of a ton could cause those arches to spring out is a gross absurdity."

Many Attorneys Present.

Among those present at the inquest were:

O. J. Z. Wray, attorney for the Construction Iron Workers' union.

Charles F. Gunther, President, and E. C. Kremer of the Coliseum company.

F. Buchanan, President of the Bridgemen's union.

Attorney John M. Harlan, representing E. C. and R. M. Shankland, constructing engineers.

E. C. Shankland.

Attorney Rathburn, for the Federation of Labor.

W. H. Fitzgerald, Assistant Corporation Counsel, representing the City of Chicago.

FUNSTON'S MEN AT HONGKONG.

Steamer Tartar with the Kansas and 400 Regulars Arrives at British Port.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK WORLD AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

Hongkong, Sept. 5.—The steamer Tartar, with General Funston, the Twentieth Kansas, and 400 regulars has arrived and will dock before leaving.

Manila, Sept. 5, 5:20 p. m.—Lieutenant Batson of the Fourth Cavalry has organized a band of 100 Macabebe scouts, who will operate under the direction of Major General Lawton. All of them were former Spanish volunteers. They will be uniformed and will be armed with Krag-Jorgensen rifles. The Macabebes will have a flag-raising and barbecue on Friday next.

COMMENTS ON KAISER'S CHOICE

Conservative Organ Makes Bitter Attack on What It Terms the Emperor's Notions.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY D. S. MACDOWAN.]

Berlin, Sept. 5.—The Berlin Post, whose editor is a close friend of Miquel, says: "Rheinbaden is perhaps a shade less orthodox conservative than is Recke, and Studt is probably more inclined to defend the rights of the state against clerical advances than was Bosse."

However, as the question is not of shades or colors, but political, the course will remain the same.

Both the new Ministers enjoy Miquel's confidence, and their appointment proves that the Liberal attack on Miquel has only strengthened his position.

Junker Organ Is Bitter.

The most significant voice heard today is the Agrarian Korrespondenz, an uncompromising representative of the junker interests, which says the personality of the Ministers makes no possible difference, as the Kaiser is the real ruler, and who, the Korrespondenz says, seems more inclined to favor the Ultramontanes and Liberals lately than the Conservatives and that the Foreign office is pursuing the destructive course necessary to bring about an amendment in the Kaiser's conceptions.

In this and in other directions, the journal says the Kaiser must be given to understand that he cannot rule according to his own notions.

The true Conservatives, who were once regarded as a constitutional evil, are no longer so, as they now have the task of maintaining the constitutional rights of the people undiminished.

Shows Wide Breach.

The language of the article shows the difference between the Kaiser and the Conservatives is wider than was previously imagined.

The Vossische Zeitung says that Edmund Klapper, the author of the article, has rendered an invaluable service by expressing what the junkers generally think, but upon which they prefer to keep silent.

Kirschner Case Not Helped.

There is no prospect of the immediate confirmation of Mayor Kirschner of Berlin, which Recke delayed thirteen months.

Kirschner affairs are inextricably entangled with the city's attempt to erect an honorary gateway to the memory of the men who fell in a struggle for parliamentary liberty in March, 1848, and which the government determined to prevent because King Wilhelm IV. was forced by the populace to bare his head at a funeral. It is supposed the Ministers obeyed the Kaiser in both matters, but it is believed that strong Ministers would have been able to reach a satisfactory settlement and to avoid estrangement between the people and the crown.

Ambassador White will return this week.

OCEAN LINER MAKES A RECORD.

Trip from Europe to United States Brought Down to Five Days and Eighteen Hours.

New York, Sept. 5.—[Special.]—Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, the greyhound of the seas, drew England and Europe two hours and fifty minutes nearer to New York than they were before it arrived, with many noted persons aboard, from Southampton today. It broke all records.

The biggest and the fastest ship made the run from Southampton to this port in five days eighteen hours and five minutes. Its best previous record was five days twenty hours and fifty-five minutes.

This trip stamps Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse as the marvel of the ocean. It now holds five records, as follows:

The best trip westward from Southampton.
The best trip eastward from New York, made last July, five days nineteen hours and thirty-five minutes.
The best day's run eastward, made last May, 580 miles.
The best day's run westward.
The best average for twenty trips—21.31 knots per hour.

The day's runs were as follows: Thursday, 411 miles; Friday, 548; Saturday, 546; Sunday, 556; Monday, 538; and Tuesday, 452.

The average of the liner during its trip was 22.08 miles per hour. The Kaiser broke its own record today, made last July. Its trip then was made over the southern and longer course. The route of this trip was over the northern course, which is 141 miles nearer.

BULLETIN OF

The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 6, 1899.

Weather for Chicago today:
Partly cloudy and cooler.
Sun rises at 5:30; sets at 6:25.
Moon sets at 6:47 p. m.

IMPORTANT NEWS AND FEATURES.

Pages.
1 **Heat Breaks September Records.**
Captain Carter to Be Punished.
Fix Blame for Coliseum Deaths.
Labori Appeals to Monarchs.
2 **Berlin Denies Spy Story.**
3 **Boer Reply in London.**
Calls High French Court.
Holmes Back from Manila.
4 **Chicago, 13; Pittsburg, 7.**
Carnero Makes a World's Record.
Western Golf Tourney Starts Today
5 **John Y. McKane Dead.**
Democratic Clubs at Pesee.
Shamrock's Second Trial Spin.
7 **McKinley Addresses G. A. R.**
Convention of Bankers.
Tax Law Battle Looms Up.
8 **Gunsaulus Talks of Europe.**
Prince Cantacuzene Comes to Wed.
10 **"Tribune" Corn Reports Discussed.**
12 **Plans for Chicago Day.**

Pages.
6 Editorial.
7 Amusements.
8 Fontenoy.
8 Society.
8 Short Story.
9 Commercial.
12 Railroads.
12 Insurance.
12 Courts.
12 Lake Marine.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Port.	Arrived.	Sailed.
NEW YORK	Westernland	Bulgaria.
NEW YORK		Cevic.
NEW YORK		Lahn.
SYDNEY	Miowera	
QUEENSTOWN		Cephalonia
NEW YORK		St. Wi ler G.
NEW YORK		State of Ida.

LABORI ASKS AID OF KINGS.

Counsel for Captain Dreyfus Makes Appeal to Rulers of Germany and Italy.

MAY SETTLE WHOLE CASE

Witnesses Tell of Repeated Confessions from Esterhazy That the Bordereau Was His Work.

IS TERMED A TYPICAL SPY.

Rennes, Sept. 5.—M. Labori this afternoon telegraphed personal appeals to Emperor William and King Humbert to grant permission to Colonel Schwartzkoppen and Colonel Panizzardi, German and Italian Military Attaches in Paris in 1894, to come to Rennes to testify in the trial of Captain Dreyfus.

The appeals were couched in eloquent terms, invoking the assistance of their Majesties in the name of justice and humanity.

They are supplementary to the formal application that will be made by the government commissary, Major Carriere.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY GRACE CORNEAU.]

Rennes, Sept. 5.—Senator Trarieux's appearance on the scene today was quite as extraordinary as that of the various army witnesses.

He went in for effect and played for the gallery.

He ranted and stormed; he strode across the stage and beat his arms about like a windmill.

With his eyes fixed on the audience, he made a long political speech in which Trarieux played a great part while Captain Dreyfus was apparently forgotten.

The Senator in no sense gave evidence, but he attacked the prosecution's witnesses. He made accusations, but gave no testimony that could in any way aid the unfortunate prisoner.

Points Duty of Judges.

More extraordinary than all, he tried to lecture the military judges on their duties in the cause of justice, which was not at all necessary on the part of a witness and could have none but a bad effect.

The session commenced with a secret session to study Captain Cuignet's secret espionage dossier.

Labori Makes His Demand.

At the end of the secret session Labori offered a motion asking the council to have the two foreign attachés, Schwartzkoppen and Panizzardi, cited to give their evidence, and also that these citations be made by diplomatic means through the Foreign office.

Major Carriere said such a thing was impossible, but that the defense had powerful means it could use if it chose to call these witnesses.

M. Paleologue, for the Foreign office, supported Major Carriere in saying how impossible it would be for the Minister of Foreign Affairs to ask for the witnesses officially, but he would leave the matter to the Council of War to decide.

Tells of Esterhazy Confessions.

Serge Basset, who is "Paul Ribon" in journalism, was the first witness called. He related his different interviews with Esterhazy, giving details of his avowal regarding the bordereau and that he had declared to Basset that he wrote the bordereau upon an order from Colonel Sandherr.

Evokes Protest of Carriere.

Upon hearing the name of Sandherr Major Carriere rose with a vehement protestation.

"In the name of my old friend, Colonel Sandherr," he said, "I protest against these allegations."

M. Laborl then asked certain questions, which brought General Roget to the bar to explain the relations Esterhazy had had with the General staff and the sums of money he had received. Labori asserted that letters from Esterhazy had been sent to General Roget.

Basset affirmed that Esterhazy had asked him for Roget's address.

Had Letters from Esterhazy.

General Roget admitted receiving the letter, but declared he had sent it to Colonel Jouaust.

M. Labori insisted that the letter be read in court and finally Colonel Jouaust assented.

Then followed a heated discussion between General Roget and Labori as to whether Esterhazy was a straw man. Colonel Jouaust cut this short by saying that General Roget would later give his evidence.

Labori succeeded, however, in having the Esterhazy inquiry report read, in which was an amiable letter from General Zurlinden.

The General at once asked to speak and asserted that what the council of inquiry had to say upon the Esterhazy case did not apply to the present court, which was not obliged to occupy itself with anything but the questions fixed by the Minister.

The Esterhazy accusations, declared the General, were based upon police reports, and one should never place too much faith in them when judging a man.

Labori quickly put in the remark that he hoped the council would remember the General's words when judging Dreyfus.

Carriere Loses His Temper.

Major Carriere, who was now in a thoroughly bad humor, said he had many questions to ask, but as he would not be allowed to speak he preferred to remain silent.

After this remarkable utterance this extraordinary little man sat down, while the audience wondered if there was anything the matter with his head.

General Roget Does Not Explain.

General Roget tried to explain the phrase in the bordereau, "I am going to the ma-

neuvers," and spoke of the circular of May 17. M. Demange then produced the record book of the army and refuted General Roget's evidence by reading what he had said before the Court of Cassation. Dreyfus interposed and said the circular of May 17 was positive in saying he would not go to the maneuvers, and he could not have written he was going when he knew he was not.

Captain le Fond asked to speak, but Colonel Jouaust refused.

M. Deffes, a reporter for the Paris Temps, testified that Esterhazy had avowed to him he was the author of the bordereau.

One of the Judges asked the witness if Esterhazy had told him to whom he delivered the documents. The witness said no.

Trarieux Takes the Stage.

Then came the dramatic incident of the session, the speech of Senator Trarieux, a former Minister of Justice, and President of the League of the Rights of Man.

His evidence at best was an eloquent appeal to the Judges to free Dreyfus. He gave his reasons for thinking Dreyfus innocent, but, like the Generals, gave no proofs. He told how he had interested Scheurer-Kestner, and of his interviews with Count Tornielli, who had told him the Italian Embassy was completely ignorant of the existence of Dreyfus until after his condemnation.

Quotes Italian Ambassador.

Count Resmann, his predecessor, had felt it his duty to inform himself as to what could be the true situation concerning Dreyfus, at least in the matter of relations with the Italian government.

By this examination, which was pushed as far as possible, even to inquiries among the troops by Count Tornielli, it was learned that there never had been any agent of that name in the information service of the Italian government. This affirmation, the Senator said, had been frequently repeated by a Colonel attached to the Italian Embassy at Paris.

While this might be insufficient to prove Dreyfus was innocent it was certainly sufficient to prove it so far as Italy was concerned.

Count Tornielli, he said, had further related how when menaced Esterhazy had sought protection with the German Embassy.

Knew of the Forgeries.

Count Tornielli, Senator Trarieux said, had declared that the document "Canaille de D——" was a forgery and also said that he warned the Minister of Foreign Affairs when he heard of the existence of the Henry forgery that such a document could not be authentic.

This warning Tornielli told Senator Trarieux was given with the consent of the German and other foreign embassies in Paris.

He did not know Dreyfus, but as soon as he heard the name he knew the introduction of the name meant the document was fraudulent.

Count Tornielli said he was afterwards surprised to find that in spite of his interview with Hanotaux, warning him, the document was used during the Zola trial.

Precedent for Foreign Testimony.

Senator Trarieux, continuing his discourse, said there was no reason why foreign witnesses should not be cited, and gave instances showing precedents, as when Colonel Panizzardi testified in the case of Chapin and how M. de Gallifet had used the name of Talbot, the English General. In the testimony of the prosecution he cited the testimony of Cernuski.

Trarieux attacked the testimony of Mercier and Roget and said both Roget and Cuignet were mistaken in the translation of the Panizzardi dispatch. Then Senator Trarieux refuted the evidence of the experts Couard, Varinard, Belhomme, Teyssonieres, and Bertillon, not with any particular logic, but as possessing views contrary to his own.

Esterhazy Type of Traitor.

He maintained with much justice that Esterhazy had all the usual faults of traitors, such as gambling, wine, and women. In this the Senator had the sympathy of every one present, for it is doubtful if a greater rascal than Esterhazy ever existed.

Senator Trarieux next took up the study of the bordereau, but his evidence was of no value in comparison with that of others.

Senator Trarieux evidently knows more about politics than artillery matters, and made a sensational allusion to the documents betrayed, which, he said, the defense might find means of producing, and said General Zurlinden had declared it would clear matters if the original documents could have been produced.

This is what Labori has been trying to accomplish, and is using every means to lay hands on them. He is working quietly and dragging on the trial, hoping to get certain documents which he believes are in Esterhazy's writing. There is a possibility of the Dreyfus case ending in just such a sensation, as the production of documents found to be in Esterhazy's handwriting, if not complete forgeries, would end the case for Dreyfus.

At the end of Senator Trarieux's speech Major Carriere, who had been sulking all morning, said in response to Senator Trarieux, who had affirmed the documents could be obtained from influential persons, that the government could not demand such documents for obvious reasons.

Carriere Makes Insinuation.

Then, with a malicious smile, added: "If, however, the honorable Senator knows an influential person who could obtain the documents we would be happy to see them."

Senator Trarieux saw that he had been trapped, as Carriere has insinuated if the Senator could obtain the documents by doubtful means his knowledge of their existence was suspicious.

He hastened to repair the error by saying it was the duty of the accusation to produce the documents, or at least to prove beyond a question that they had been delivered.

Denies Existence of Syndicate.

He was asked by Labori if he thought a syndicate existed to stir up the Dreyfus case, and Senator Trarieux read letters tending to prove that such a syndicate did not exist, and defied any one to prove the contrary.

Senator Trarieux then read a document from the secret dossier and Colonel Jouaust immediately claimed it. A heated debate between Demange, Labori, Chamoin, and Paleologue closed upon M. Demange announcing that General Chamoin had allowed him to copy the documents, and he had given one to Senator Trarieux.

The Council of War closed the session with a refusal to have the government, through the Foreign office, ask for the papers designated in the bordereau.

Schwartzkoppen and Panizzardi are cited to appear at Rennes by the defense.

History of Cernuski.

Cernuski, the new witness, whose real name is Eugen Hudecsek von Cernuski, is still a Leutenant in the Fourteenth Regiment of Austrian Dragoons. He was taken by his maternal grandfather, Lazarevich, and took the name.

The Lazarevich family is old and believes it springs from the Servian royal family, just as the O'Briens in Ireland believe they are descendants of Brian Boru. Cernuski believed himself entitled to the Servian throne and joined a conspiracy against the Obenenovichs which caused his expulsion from Austria.

The names supposed to have been revealed today in the secret séance were those of Gerstel of the Austrian cavalry and Clare del Fabero, an Italian officer, both of whom came to France four days before the arrest of Dreyfus.

Clever Turn by Labori.

In order to get at Cernuski, Labori has cleverly cited him for the defense. This will permit cross-examination.

Labori's remarkable work provokes the admiration of all but the Generals and would command theirs were it not at the expense of the French army.

Cernuski will again testify tomorrow under oath. He made a simple affirmation yesterday, as, according to French law, a witness cannot testify under oath until forty-eight hours lapses after his citation to appear.

Gallifet Redeems Himself.

Minister Gallifet completely redeemed himself in popular opinion by telegraphing that he disapproved of "huis clos" and dark room proceedings, and wanted things done in open court, save the citing of names of foreign attachés, which might complicate diplomatic relations.

Officers Must Leave Rennes.

General de Gallifet has further sent a command to all officers not witnesses, from Generals down, to leave Rennes immediately after the close of the taking of evidence. General de Gallifet does not intend to have them present for the pleading of the case nor on the day the judgment is rendered.

There is to be no intimidation of Judges nor hypnotising them with uniforms.

Will Protect the Court.

The Judges will also be protected, and a double row of 100 gendarmes with bayonets will be placed between them and the public.

Four regiments will protect the Lycée from the outside.

Any one starting a demonstration in the hall will be subject to two years in prison.

Emperor William May Act.

It is believed improbable that Colonel Schwartzkoppen will consent to break the reserve he has always maintained regarding the affair Dreyfus, but it is not improbable that the German Emperor, who has the faculty for doing unexpected things, will send a dispatch concerning Germany's part in the affair, or even furnish documents.

Panizzardi May Testify.

It is believed Panizzardi will come.

President Loubet's intimacy with Tornielli is believed to be sufficient to induce the Ambassador to ask Panizzardi, or at least to give him countenance if he undertook to come to Rennes to testify. Colonel Jouaust is disposed to hold the trial over long enough to allow Panizzardi time to get here if he manifests a desire to come.

ARMY'S LAST COUP REACTS.

Witness Cernuski Forced Into Dreyfus Trial by Insistence of General Roget.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK JOURNAL AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY H. J. W. DAM.]

Rennes, Sept. 5.—It has gradually dawned that the coup which has been so often promised as being held in reserve by Mercier is the mysterious Austro-Hungarian Servian, who dropped from the skies to the witness stand yesterday morning quite as unexpectedly as Cyrano de Bergerac from the gloom of the balcony.

The whole proceeding is fishy to the last degree.

With regard to M. Eugene Cernuski himself, he impresses you exactly like one of those glib, well-dressed strangers who take a seat next to you in a boulevard café and begins to talk about the voluptuous attractions of Paris until a policeman heaves in sight. He then instantly abandons half a drink and a lump of sugar and melts mysteriously into the void.

The Cernuski incident is undoubtedly the most startling development of the whole trial. Its history, which has now come to light, will have the greatest possible influence on the result, and is the best thing that could possibly have happened for Dreyfus.

Origin of Cernuski Incident.

Cernuski some time ago wrote a letter to Jouaust—the letter which was read in court yesterday. He wrote at the same time to Carriere, but neither Carriere nor Jouaust paid any attention to the letter, the reason being truthfully given by Carriere yesterday when he said the witness was a political refugee of too doubtful a character for him to call.

Now come the Generals. Every afternoon at the Military club of Rennes the Generals meet to talk over the day's proceedings and make plans for the morrow. Last Saturday they met as usual to discuss Cernuski, who is one of De Beaurepaire's witnesses and perfectly well known to them.

Mercier Yields to Roget.

Mercier, who has been influenced latterly by Billot and Boisdeffre, was opposed to risking Cernuski, who has the worst possible record, as will be seen. He considered Cernuski a too dangerous card to play. A short quarrel ensued, Roget insisting on Cernuski, with the result that Roget took the whole responsibility on his own shoulders, saying he would have him called.

Roget then left the club and called on Lieutenant Colonel de Brogniart, one of the Judges. Brogniart went straight from Roget to Jouaust and said:

"I understand you have an important letter from a man named Cernuski. I wish that man called as a witness."

Jouaust, against his will, was compelled to call him.

At this same meeting of the Generals an important incident occurred, which is given by a person who had it from one of the Generals present.

In the course of the quarrel one of the Generals said that Cernuski was unnecessary, because Dreyfus would certainly be condemned without him.

Judges Already Decided.

"How do you know?" was asked.

Here is the answer:

"I have it from Captain Beauvais that the Judges have fully made up their minds to condemn."

The officer who tells this added: "Beauvais is perfectly well known here as a furious anti-Semite. His two party newspapers are L'Intransigeant and La Libre Parole."

The impartial mind may well wonder what chance Dreyfus has before such Judges as Brogniart and Beauvais. The effect of Cernuski's appearance has already been wonderful.

Labori made a formal request, asking that Schwartzkoppen and Panizzardi be cited to testify.

Appeals to Two Rulers.

The court refused the petition on the ground that it had no power. Labori fully expected a refusal, but he has been advised that both Schwartzkoppen and Panizzardi are willing to come, consequently Labori immediately drew up two telegrams praying the Emperor of Germany and the King of Italy to permit Schwartzkoppen and Panizzardi to testify.

A private dispatch received from a friend of Panizzardi this evening reiterates his willingness, and it is confidently expected that both will appear.

Now comes Jouaust's return to Brogniart for forcing his hand. Jouaust announces tonight that he will adjourn court if necessary to make sure that both are heard before the case proceeds to argument.

A Few Points on Cernuski.

The central figure of these sensational developments, M. Eugene Cernuski, was smoking black tobacco cigarets and drinking absinthe at 5 o'clock this afternoon at the Grand Café. He has, as stated, the complete look of a chevalier d'industrie. He is, as he said, a Servian, and may be possibly a descendant of the Servian dynasty which reigned up to 1689.

It is already known and will be proved, however, that he deserted from the Austrian cavalry, in which he was a Lieutenant, being driven from Austria by his creditors. He had previously been mixed up in several cheating and swindling transactions, and escaped the consequences of one of them only by a medical examination, which reported that he was not quite right in his mind.

Paris Police Know Him Well.

When he came to Paris the police were notified and he was placed under police surveillance. There is a large dossier giving his full history in the police archives at Paris, which Labori will call for.

As he sat at the café table his appearance showed all this:

He is of medium height and build, 30 years old, with small, light mustache, and medium dark hair. His face is dead white, like that of a person using marcotics, and his eyes are small, steely blue, shifting, and unsteady. His manner is rather nervous and self-conscious, running to braggadocio.

He said: "The defense can make any investigation about me that they like. What I say is perfectly true and I will prove it. My name is Lazajovich Cernuski, my family were once the ruling family of Servia. King Milan denounced me as a member of the conspiracy of 1892, and I left Austria for Switzerland, going from there to Paris. I married there and my wife is a grandniece of Marechal Serrurier and also related to General Pajol."

"When did you first reveal what had been told you by your friends, the attachés, about Dreyfus?"

Tired of Being Followed.

"That was in 1896. I was being followed by an agent de la surete, and got tired of it. I called the fellow up to me one day and said: 'Here, you are not doing any good by chasing me about. Go back to your chief and tell him that if he wants to hear something important I have got something important to say.' An authorized representative from the Minister of War called on me and took down my statement, which I signed and he signed. It is the same as my letter read in court.

"Two different friends of mine in Geneva, both holding high diplomatic positions, told me Dreyfus was a traitor, and one of them told me what information he had received from Dreyfus. Neither of them was Schwartzkoppen or Panizzardi."

Is Prepared to Give Names.

"Are you prepared to give their names?"

"Of course I am. I am going to give them in secret session, as soon as I am heard."

"When did you write to Jouaust?"

"Two months ago. Then I wrote to Carriere, but neither of them answered till Jouaust answered last Saturday."

"How did your story get into the Echo de Paris?"

"I don't know."

"Then you don't know Quesnay de Beaurepaire?"

"Yes, I do; but I never authorised him or anybody else to make my story public."

M. Eugene or Lazarovich Cernuski is the turning point in the Dreyfus case. The prosecution appear once again to have overreached themselves—to have overshot the mark. It seems as if without him Dreyfus could never have been acquitted. But this Servian adventurer has stirred up a hornets' nest of colossal proportions, and it is not Dreyfus, but the Generals, who will be stung.

LABORI'S STARTLING DEMAND.

Lawyer for Dreyfus Appeals Directly to Emperor William and King Humbert.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Rennes, Sept. 5.—A demand from M. Labori that the court-martial should issue a process, subject to the approval of the two sovereigns, came like a thunderbolt at today's session.

The step is fraught with momentous consequences, as it affords Emperor William an opportunity again to assume his favorite rôle of arbiter of the destinies of the world.

No one will be surprised if Colonel Schwartzkoppen, in the name of the Kaiser, makes a declaration that will practically decide the result of the trial.

Both Schwartzkoppen and Panizzardi must consult their respective sovereigns before starting, but the counsel for Dreyfus fully expects them to arrive here, if they come at all, in time to give their testimony on Thursday, in which case the trial would probably conclude this week and the verdict be delivered on Friday or Saturday.

This is the view that obtains this evening, differing somewhat from the feeling earlier in the day.

May Wait for Witnesses.

Colonel Jouaust told M. Demange at the close of the session that if he received official notification that Colonels Schwartzkoppen and Panizzardi were coming to depose he would be prepared to adjourn the trial pending their arrival. An adjournment of forty-eight hours would probably give them time to get here.

A remarkable circumstance, and one that is significant regarding the relations between the two advocates who are conducting the defense, is the fact that Labori telegraphed the German Emperor and the King of Italy on his own initiative, without consulting or advising M. Demange.

The appearance of Colonels Schwartzkoppen and Panizzardi would be the most sensational as well as the most important incident of the entire trial.

Would Compel Acquittal.

Their depositions would be a formal and emphatic declaration that they never had any relations with the accused, and they would make such a statement that the court must order an acquittal.

Those who are in the confidence of the counsel intrusted with the defense express a firm conviction that Dreyfus will now be acquitted. Nevertheless, one of the most prominent Generals declared himself "quite pleased with the progress of the trial thus far."

To Hear Cernuski.

Tomorrow's session will open with closed doors to hear from Cernuski, the Austrian political refugee, the name of the foreign attaché he has already mentioned as admitting that he had received treasonable documents from Dreyfus. The remainder of his evidence will be given in public. Cernuski will be subjected to a searching cross-examination.

The prosecution relies upon him as a last straw. He was interviewed this evening by several journalists, and asserted that he has in his possession documents to prove every word of his statement yesterday.

According to a rumor now going the rounds, the name of the foreign agent who, as Cernuski declares, showed him documents from Dreyfus revealing French military secrets, is Gerschell, an Austrian officer who passed three months in Paris about the time that Dreyfus was arrested.

Senator Trarieux, who testified today, will probably be confronted by Generals Mercier, Gonse, De Boisdeffre, and Roget.

After that it is understood that the deposition of Colonel du Paty de Clam will be read, Major Tavernier, who examined him, having arrived at Rennes. This practically completes the list of depositions, unless, as is probable, Du Paty de Clam's testimony leads the defense to summon witnesses to controvert his statements.

Trarieux for the Prisoner.

M. Trarieux, formerly Minister of Justice, made a long deposition in favor of Dreyfus, reviewing the history of the case and his own part in connection therewith.

M. Trarieux is an excellent speaker, with a good presence. He has iron-gray hair and moustache, and a clear, resonant voice, which could be heard outside the courtroom.

M. Trarieux delivered an impressive passage, recalling the execution of the English Admiral Byng on the charge of treason, who was afterward found to have been unjustly condemned. M. Trarieux said that Frenchmen might well dread to have such a bloodstain upon their history as, through the execution of Admiral Byng, mars the history of England.

Proceedings in Detail.

The following is a detailed report of today's proceedings:

The court-martial opened with a secret session, at which the secret espionage dossier mentioned by Captain Cuignet yesterday was read.

Cernuski, the Austro-Hungarian refugee, was not examined today, but will be examined by the court in camera tomorrow.

The open sitting was resumed at 8 o'clock.

Labori Submits Motion.

M. Labori, leading counsel for the defense, submitted a preamble and motion in the following terms:

As I had the honor to announce yesterday, I beg to submit to the court-martial the following conclusions:

May it please the court, in view of the fact that at its sitting on Monday, Sept. 4, the President of the court-martial, by virtue of his discretion and power, called as the witness Eugene de Cernuski, a former Lieutenant of Cavalry in the Austrian army, residing at 61 Rue Chambon, Paris, who represented, notably that Dreyfus had been signalised to him, not only by the chief of a department in foreign office of a Central European power but by an officer of the headquarters staff of another central European power, as an informer in the service of foreign nations, and considering that the intervention in such circumstances of a former officer of a foreign army against the French officer renders necessary that the defense abandon the reserve they have hitherto imposed upon themselves and move for the communication to the court of the documents enumerated in the papers called the bordereau, and of which communication to the court will be of such nature as to prove in a striking manner the innocence of the accused with regard to allegations which cannot entirely or immediately be refuted except by official documents, I therefore move that the Government Commissioner request the government to ask the power or powers concerned through diplomatic channels for communication of the documents enumerated in the paper called the bordereau.

Explains His Purpose.

After reading the above, M. Labori proceeded to inform the court that he did not intend to develop conclusions which in themselves were sufficient. "I am well aware," said counsel for the defense, "that we are face to face with a peculiarly delicate situation, but as I have no control over decisions of the court with regard to the conclusions I have the honor to submit, I beg to state that I have notified the government commissioner to name Colonels Schwartzkoppen and Panizzardi as witnesses, whom I consider it necessary to call before the court-martial at Rennes, if they are willing to testify before it.

"I beg to point out that it is only now, and for exceptional reasons, that we are obliged to have recourse to the testimony of foreign officers.

"I add that in view of present circumstances there is nothing in this course that can cause anxiety. It is in conformity with precedent.

"The moment is near when truth and light are about to break forth, showing the innocence of the accused."

Carriere Offers Objection.

Major Carriere replied:

"We cannot prejudge the issue of a trial in the conclusions submitted by M. Labori. One point seems to be extremely delicate. These conclusions amount to a request that the court instruct the government commissioner to ask the French government to submit to a foreign government, through diplomatic channels, a request for the production of documents which are peculiarly non-diplomatic and possess little official character.

"Therefore this mission imposed upon the French government is of a particularly delicate kind. I do not know if the government commissioner is qualified to perform such a function.

"Certainly the diplomatic point of view seems to me morally and materially impossible. I cannot conceive of one government addressing another such a request. I think the end now in view cannot be attained.

Says Defense Has Means.

"The defense, which has powerful means behind it, might obtain these documents in a semi-official manner, but I think there are reasons to believe that the government cannot undertake such a mission.

"I make all reservations, then, in this respect. As regards notification to me of the names of Colonels Schwartzkoppen and Panizzardi, I see no reason why they should not be examined by the court if they care to attend.

"The court will determine what course shall be taken with regard to the request presented by the defense concerning documents contained abroad.

"This seems to me beyond our jurisdiction. The court will judge. I beg the President to retire with the Judges to a private room and decided the question."

Tells of Esterhazy Interview.

Serge Bassett, the first witness called today, testified that the Matin sent him to London on five occasions to interview Major Esterhazy, who furnished a mass of interesting information concerning the headquarters staff.

Esterhazy declared that he was not the author of the bordereau, though the witness did not believe him.

Esterhazy complained bitterly of the Generals, who, he said, had thrown him overboard, adding that there was nothing left for him but to blow out his brains. The witness advised against suicide and urged Esterhazy to the utmost endeavor to reveal the truth and the part he had played.

Confesses Writing Bordereau.

Finally, while walking in Piccadilly, Major Esterhazy said to the witness point blank:

"Well, Ribon (the witness' pseudonym), I am going to tell you what nobody knows. It is I who am the author of the bordereau. I wrote it in 1894 at the request of my friend, Sandherr. There was a traitor at headquarters, Dreyfus, whom Sandherr told me they wanted to catch. I did not hesitate to do what I was asked."

Has Statements Verified.

M. Bassett proceeded to say that with Esterhazy's consent he had each of Esterhazy's statements verified, Esterhazy saying he had decided to make the avowals because he was disgusted with his abandonment by the Generals.

In conclusion the witness referred to offers of money to Esterhazy.

Lieutenant Colonel Brongniart, a member of the court-martial—Did Esterhazy tell you Dreyfus was guilty?

M. Bassett—Yes.

Colonel Jouaust—The two statements of Esterhazy are incompatible.

M. Bassett—It is not for me to reconcile them.

Defends Colonel Sandherr.

Major Carriere was invited to express his opinion and said: "There is much to say, but I prefer to remain silent. I have made it a rule not to enter into discussion with witnesses, but as M. Bassett states that Major Esterhazy asserted that Colonel Sandherr told him to write the bordereau, I, on behalf of Colonel Sandherr's memory, protest against such insinuations. He was incapable of such an order."

M. Labori—I hope this protest is not addressed to the defense.

M. Carriere—It is not addressed to the counsel for the defense; it is addressed to the man who was capable of launching such a statement.

Letters from Esterhazy.

M. Labori—Does M. Bassett know that Major Esterhazy addressed letters to General Roget?

M. Bassett—I do not know.

M. Labori—General Roget perhaps will tell us.

General Roget—I did receive a letter from Major Esterhazy in August, and informed the President of the court-martial of the fact, asking him to make what use he liked of it. I refused to open further letters as soon as I recognized Esterhazy's handwriting.

On M. Labori asking to see the letter Colonel Jouaust said he would not put the letter in evidence because it contained only abuse and recriminations.

As M. Labori protested General Roget said he had handed all the letters to the President of the court-martial because he did not wish to be compromised by Esterhazy, which was evidently the latter's intention.

Labori Insists on His Point.

Colonel Jouaust said he had not included Esterhazy's letters in the evidence because he did not wish the proceedings to be unduly protracted, but as the defense insisted the letters would be produced.

General Roget offered to read the first of Major Esterhazy's letters in which Esterhazy offers to prove the existence of a Dreyfus syndicate. The writer complained that the general staff refused to hear or accept information he had obtained.

Major Carriere said he also had received numerous letters from Major Esterhazy which he had never read.

M. Labori—Does General Roget consider the confessions of Esterhazy valid?

Esterhazy an Impostor.

General Roget—No; all versions given by Esterhazy are quite incorrect. He is an impostor, concerning whom I prefer to express no opinion.

M. Labori—Does General Roget consider Esterhazy a man of straw?

General Roget—I have no proof of the fact, but I am inclined to believe he is.

M. Labori—Was he a straw man in 1894?

General Roget—No, I do not think so.

M. Labori—When, do you think, did he first contemplate playing the part?

General Roget—I have made no investigation on that point. Contrary to Esterhazy's assertions, the Generals of the headquarters staff had no relations with him.

M. Labori—Why was Major Esterhazy's rôle of straw man not mentioned in the trial of 1898?

General Roget—I was not present, and do not know.

Considerable discussion ensued between Colonel Jouaust and M. Labori, the former attempting to protect General Roget from too close questioning. M. Labori insisted, however, and gained his point.

The examination proceeded.

Corners General Roget.

M. Labori—Since General Roget expresses an opinion on this case, upon what does he base it?

General Roget—On the part generally played by Esterhazy.

M. Labori—How do you explain the fact that Esterhazy made no confession during the Zola trial?

General Roget—I do not know.

M. Labori—You have made a speech for the prosecution, rather than a deposition. I have therefore the right to question and note the fact that you do not reply.

M. Labori then expressed surprise that there was no mention of a man of straw until so late a day, while all the acts of which Esterhazy is accused were long known.

Read Report on Esterhazy.

At the request of M. Labori, the report of the court of inquiry which decided whether or not Esterhazy should be cashiered was read.

When the reading of the report was concluded M. Labori vainly tried to question General Billot concerning the "document liberateur," which secured Esterhazy's acquittal. Colonel Jouaust declaring he would not permit General Billot to be reëxamined.

M. Demange said he could not understand why it was alleged that the defense desired to compromise the headquarters staff, and asked whence arose the suggestion that Major Esterhazy was a mere dummy.

General Roget replied that one reason which induced the belief that Esterhazy was a man of straw was that his confession that he had written the bordereau was absolutely inadmissible. General Roget was perfectly convinced that Esterhazy was entirely innocent of treason.

Another Esterhazy Confession.

M. Deffes, a correspondent of the Temps, deposed that Major Esterhazy told him in London that he (Esterhazy) was the writer of the bordereau.

A Judge—Did it not occur to you to ask the obvious questions who delivered the documents mentioned in the bordereau?

M. Deffes—Never.

Trarieux Defends Prisoner.

Senator Trarieux, ex-Minister of Justice, was the next witness. He looked straight at the Judges while testifying. He preceded his evidence by saying that he wished to throw full light upon his conduct in this case.

Senator Trarieux, whose statement was practically an impassioned speech for the defense, proceeded to denounce the secret communication of the document as a monstrous illegality and a violation of the most sacred rights of the defense. The witness described as impossible the hypothesis advanced by M. Teyssonieres to convince the witness that Dreyfus was guilty. The witness' doubts were confirmed when he heard that M. Scheurer-Kestner had secured proofs of the innocence of Dreyfus and the guilt of another.

In describing the steps taken in support of revision, M. Trarieux mentioned an interview he had with a foreign Ambassador, who, in terms of the most profound and affecting sincerity, declared that Dreyfus never had relations with him nor any military attaché or officer of the army of his country.

M. Trarieux asserted the importance of this statement of the Ambassador, who energetically reaffirmed the absolute innocence of Dreyfus. The Ambassador added that he had investigated and found nothing to implicate Dreyfus.

Had Proof Against Esterhazy.

Further, the Ambassador said, he had seen in the hands of Colonel Panizzardi a letter from Colonel Schwartzkoppen, proving the guilt of Esterhazy, who, his Excellency added, generally communicated information of minor value. Moreover, at the time of M. Scheurer-Kestner's revelations, Major Esterhazy called upon Colonel Schwartzkoppen; and it was then that a dramatic scene of violent recriminations and threats occurred. The Ambassador also showed the witness that the "Cette canaille de D—" phrase did not apply to Dreyfus.

"The testimony of foreigners is not disallowed by law, which does not restrict the field of investigation of a Judge, to whom it merely says, 'See, investigate, enlighten yourself.'

Opposes Divided Ruling.

"Moreover, Colonel Panizzardi was cited to appear in a case of swindling at Versailles. This country should be bold and proud enough to seek the truth everywhere. Besides, was there not yesterday somewhat unexpected evidence of a foreigner who related remarks of a foreign sovereign? Why should the testimony of foreign representatives be opposed here? Even the supreme head of the army, the gallant soldier, De Gallifet, has not shrunk from adducing before the Court of Cassation the testimony of General Talbot."

Esterhazy the Ideal Traitor.

M. Trarieux proceeded to show that Major Esterhazy's confession must be genuine. "If," said he, "an ideal of the type of traitor is sought he is the man. He is overwhelmed with debts and is a man of loose habits. He wrote the 'Uhlan' letter to Mme. Boulancy. He has not even the soul of a Frenchman. And yet he is placed on a level with a young Captain of irreproachable conduct, against whom nothing but secret documents have been brought. Doubt is no longer possible."

After demonstrating in his way why the question of the guilt of Dreyfus is impossible M. Trarieux concluded:

"This is no longer the time for pleading falsehoods; it is the hour for pacification. It is also the hour for justice, which has declared that small as well as great, without distinction of sex or person, shall have their rights."

Rejects Labori's Proposal.

After a brief desultory interchange of remarks in the court retired to deliberate over the application of M. Labori for an order upon the government commissary to request the French government to invite foreign governments to supply documents enumerated in the bordereau.

After a brief interval it was unanimously decided to reject the application of M. Labori, on the ground that the court did not consider itself competent to pronounce a judgment which might entail diplomatic action by the government. It was also decided unanimously to examine M. de Cernuschi tomorrow behind closed doors.

At 11:50 a. m. the court adjourned for the day.

Defense to Take Action.

In view of the rejection by the court-martial of M. Labori's motion, defense intends to issue subpœnas to Colonels Schwartzkoppen and Panizzardi. The subpœnas will be transmitted by the court-martial through the Minister of War, the Minister of Justice, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, successively, and thence through the French Ambassadors at Berlin and Rome.

Colonels Schwartzkoppen and Panizzardi can elect whether they shall appear before the court-martial or make depositions before magistrates in their respective countries, in which latter case the depositions will be transmitted as evidence to the court-martial through diplomatic channels.

REINACH SEES GOOD TO COME.

Declares That Testimony of Discredited Austrian May Be Means of Proving Dreyfus Innocent.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK JOURNAL AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

Paris, Sept. 5.—Joseph Reinach said today:

"Nothing but good can come from the testimony of the most discredited man in France, kicked out of the Austrian army, changed his name, rejected by his own race, he has frequently made the acquaintance of the Paris police and has been denied French citizenship.

"He finds his peers in the general staff, who pretend to believe him. His presence at the Rennes court should induce the press of the world to call upon Schwartzkoppen and Panizzardi to make depositions; otherwise these officers, now that the door is open to them, will be guilty of a crime.

"The German government should now give the French government the documents mentioned in the bordereau. If the American government had any such documents it would at once deliver them in order to free an innocent man. It will be a shame if the German government does not act thus. If I represented the French government and a German were falsely accused I certainly should deliver up the documents providing his innocence.

"We shall judge Germany by her action now. Should she surrender the documents there will be much gratitude in France for decisively closing this case, and a good foundation will be laid for a Franco-German rapprochement."

GIVE WITNESS A BAD RECORD.

Marked Line of Insanity Said to Be Main Trait of Family of Cernuski.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK WORLD AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

London, Sept. 5.—It is now definitely ascertained that Cernuski was dismissed from the Austrian army on account of mental incapacity. His father died in a lunatic asylum and his mother became insane in her old age.

He was mixed up in several scandalous affairs in Austria, and, going to Paris in 1893, lived in great poverty.

Owing to his relations with international agitators he drew upon himself the attention of the police.

He married Mlle. Serurier, a great granddaughter of a Marshal of the empire, who brought him a dowry of over £2,000, which he managed to dissipate.

It is understood that the Italian government will not allow Panizzardi to go to Rennes, but will permit his evidence to be given at the French Embassy at Rome.

STRIKE OF SEAMEN GROWING.

Leaders of Movement Assert It Will Need Some Days to Be Effective.

London, Sept. 5.—The strike of seamen and steamer firemen which began yesterday continues without incident and apparently without serious effect on the shipping industry.

Joseph Havelock Wilson, member of Parliament for Middlesborough, labor leader, says that the collier men at South Shields will strike, the Glasgow men are leaving, and that two vessels are blocked in the Tyne.

The secretary of the union at Liverpool reports: "Eleven large steamers are blocked here."

The agents of the White Star line here declare that the Oceanic is ready to sail with the full crew. The Cunard steamer Lucania is also ready to put to sea.

NEW WITNESS OF MELROSE FIRE

H. W. Roberts Says He Saw Flames in a Vacant Flat and Is Ready to Testify if Trial Is Had.

Hugh William Roberts Jr. called at the Coroner's office yesterday and said he would be a witness in the Melrose Flats fire case should it ever go to trial. He is an accountant and auditor at 218 La Salle street, but was away from Chicago when the Coroner's investigation was made.

Mr. Roberts said that on the night of the fire he went to the fourth floor of the building and noticed fire in a vacant flat. With others he broke in, he said, and found a quantity of excelsior on fire. The flames were extinguished, but almost immediately afterward he saw that the building was on fire in another place. This information was given to Fire Marshal Conway, Mr. Roberts said, but no attention seemed to have been paid to it.

STABBED THROUGH THE HEART.

Richard McGraw Killed After Interfering in a Family Quarrel—Jerry McMahon Charged with Crime.

Richard McGraw, 32 years old and married, was stabbed and instantly killed by Jerry McMahon at 7 o'clock last night in front of McGraw's residence, 834 Thirty-first street. McMahon was on the sidewalk quarreling with his aunt, who lives in apartments over McGraw's quarters. McGraw, who was employed in the Union metal works, arrived at this juncture, and told McMahon he should not abuse his aunt. Words followed and the two men clinched. McMahon drew a knife and plunged it into McGraw's heart. McMahon then fled to his residence, 201 South Morgan street, where he was arrested two hours later. McMahon is 23 years old and a molder. He says he acted in self-defense.

BISHOP HENRY N. PIERCE DEAD.

Head of the Episcopal Church in Arkansas Dies at Fayetteville, Aged 77 Years.

Little Rock, Ark., Sept. 5.—[Special.]—Bishop Henry Niles Pierce of the Diocese of Arkansas died today at Fayetteville, after an illness of ten days, aged 77 years.

Bishop Pierce was born at Pawtucket, Rhode Island. He came to Arkansas from Springfield, Ill., in 1855, and became Bishop in 1870. He married Miss Nannie H. Sheppard at Matagorda, Tex. His family consisted of a son, the Rev. Wallace A. Pierce, and two daughters, Mrs. G. A. Lyman and Mrs. William O. Stevens. His wife also survives him. The funeral will take place on Thursday.

Bishop Pierce was given an assistant two years ago in the person of the Rev. William Montgomery Brown of Cleveland, O., who becomes Bishop Pierce's successor.

WILL REORGANIZE GULF ROAD.

W. S. Hiland, a Bondholder, Says the Philadelphia Plan Is Certain to Be Carried Out.

W. S. Hiland, a banker of Cleveland, and a bondholder of the Pittsburg, Kansas City and Gulf railroad, arrived at the Auditorium Annex yesterday from New York, where he has been in connection with the reorganization of that road. "No doubt now remains as to the success of the Philadelphia committee," he said. "Mr. Stillwell and Mr. Gates have secured the control of $13,000,000 of the bonds, which represents a majority, and the road will be reorganized in accordance with the plan represented by these men."

SOCIETY ON NEWPORT STAGE.

Earl of Yarmouth Theatricals Held at the Casino in the Seaside City.

Newport, R. I., Sept. 5.—[Special.]—The Earl of Yarmouth theatricals, as they are called here, were held at the Casino Theater this evening, the treasury of the Newport Hospital being several thousand dollars richer in consequence.

The first piece was "Our Bitterest Foe," an incident of the Franco-Prussian war. The Earl in this play did a clever piece of acting, but it was in the operetta, "Creatures of Impulse," that he was at his best.

Prince Cantacuzene came in late with his fiancée, Miss Julia Dent Grant.

FEVER IS SLOWLY SPREADING.

Five Deaths Up to Date Is the Record of Fatalities at Key West.

Key West, Fla., Sept. 5.—Dr. Porter of the State Board of Health stated today that there are about forty cases up to date and five deaths. The disease is slowly spreading. The hospital has been organized and the island is well patrolled by water. Tortugas will be used as a detention camp, which will be opened in three or four days.

Do you realize that you can own a diamond or a watch? Easy terms. Loftis Bros., 108 State-st.

DENY STORY IN BERLIN.

HIGH GERMAN OFFICIAL SAYS BENTHEIM IS A FRAUD.

Declares General Staff Never Had Need for a Translator of French—American Consular Envelopes Not Used by Secret Service—Laugh at Doll Affair—Washington Investigates Records of Persons Mentioned—Bentheim Not Known in Denver.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY D. B. MACGOWAN.]

Berlin, Sept. 5.—A high official in the Central bureau of the general staff declares to me on his word of honor as an officer and a gentleman that Charles Bentheim was never employed by the general staff as a translator or in any other capacity.

No Need of French Translators.

The general staff, the officer said, had no need for translators from the French, and he also declared that the general staff never had any relations with a doll manufacturer, Johannes Frans, or Banker and American Consul Alvin Florschuetz at Sonneburg.

American Stationery Not Used.

The official never knew of American Consular envelopes or stationery being used in the interest of Germany's secret service. The official declared Bentheim's story to be a pure fabrication. The idea of secret documents being concealed in dolls caused roars of laughter at the bureau.

State Department Interested.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 5.—The officials of the State department have been much interested in the remarkable story of the artist Bentheim at Atlanta of his connection with the German secret service.

The point in his narrative that particularly attracts attention at the State department is the allegation that the United States deputy and vice consul at Sonneberg has been serving as a German agent to convey secrets relative to war material stolen from the French government, and that the official has used the United States consulate and the official letter heads and envelopes of the consulate to further his ends.

Florschultz's Record Good.

The records of the department show that Alvin Florschultz

BOER REPLY IS NOW IN LONDON.

Contents Not Yet Made Public, but Government Displays Great Activity.

WAR TALK IS PLENTIFUL.

Reports from Africa Say First Aggressive Move Is Expected from Kruger.

NATAL PEOPLE IN TERROR.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY H. J. WHIGHAM.]

London, Sept. 6, 3 a. m.—Logically the situation this morning is unchanged.

The Cabinet meeting is fixed for Friday. Chamberlain has been hard at work in town since Saturday; the coming today of Wolseley at the War office and two new regiments ordered to the Cape all point to activity on the part of the British government, but it is certainly no more than can be expected under the circumstances.

Beyond that everything is guesswork.

Boer Reply Is in London.

The Boer reply to Chamberlain is now in London, and there is great suspense until its contents are known.

According to Mr. Reitz, the Transvaal State Secretary, the dispatch gives Chamberlain an opening to come to terms on the franchise question, and also accepts the conference, which is a different affair from the joint commission.

War Talk on Both Sides.

Meanwhile there is much warlike talk on both sides.

The Boer Volksraad has passed a motion demanding information from the government on the subject of the concentration of British troops on the frontier.

In the course of the debate strong language was prevalent. One member referred to the raiders as murderers, and another denounced what he called British treachery.

Finally the motion passed with a demand for information by Thursday.

Gazette Leads War Party.

Here the St. James Gazette leads the warlike party, stating yesterday that three brigades were already under orders for the Cape.

This is officially denied at the War office, and it may or may not be true.

Only one thing is certain. The Highland Light Infantry and the Welsh Fusiliers go this week.

No Call for Reserves.

The report about calling out the reserves is also denied, as in any case it is unnecessary, and moreover would entail summoning Parliament.

Under the law of 1882 the Queen's intention to call out the reserves for permanent service must be communicated first to Parliament, although Parliament's sanction is not required.

Reserve Officers Warned.

It is more likely that the commanding officers of the various regiments have been warned for active service, and told to have their regiments up to the full strength by collecting the first reserves, which is a totally different matter.

On the whole, in spite of rumors, the British ultimatum is not immediate, nor is war inevitable. On the other hand, sentimentally, the war spirit has been immensely increased by the suspense.

In the army clubs war is taken for granted.

Expect Move from Boers.

Every one is convinced that the Boers are ready to take the offensive.

The Mail's Berlin correspondent sends news gathered through The Hague from Pretoria that the Boers will not wait for Chamberlain's ultimatum, but will take the offensive on the least suspicious move of the British troops.

Will Rush for Laings Nek.

A Pietermaritsburg correspondent says the British troops are ready to move to the border, and it is expected that the Boers will make a rush for Natal, avoiding Lady Smith, Laings Nek being, of course, the vital strategic point.

The Natal people are terribly afraid, and a private letter from the Cape says they were crying with fear of a Boer invasion three weeks ago.

Other reports give the Boers 30,000 men as an effective force and the Orange Free State about half that number.

Stories a Bit Too Strong.

All this is frightfully exaggerated, and no one who knows Kruger believes that he will take the initiative, which would rob him of all possible sympathy, or that he would march out of the Transvaal, which would lose him a strong strategic position.

Moreover, the smallest consideration shows that the Boer fighting force cannot possibly exceed 15,000 and the Orange Free State might put 5,000 into the field.

Heavy Odds at Home.

These forces would be mostly taken up with dealing with the native population, and most good judges agree that the action of the Dutch colonists throughout south Africa depends largely on the fortunes of war in the first stages. But the action of the natives is practically certain.

Through the Transvaal and the Free State the natives will rise against the Boers, while in the English colonies the danger of a black rising is exceedingly small, consequently the fears of the Natal inhabitants must not be allowed to confuse the situation.

It must be remembered also that it would take ten days under the most favorable circumstances to embark a large expedition from England, and after that six weeks more on the sea. There is this time then before active hostilities are engaged in, unless the Boers, against all expectations, decide to run amuck.

Morley's Speech Pointless.

Morley's speech last night throws little light on the situation, all his vaporings about the horrors of war, the danger to permanent peace in south Africa, being beside the point.

He summed up by saying, "We do not want a pirate empire," which is just what would be expected of Morley, therefore it carries no weight.

He develops only one interesting point, that evidently regards the result of war as converting the Transvaal into a crown colony.

This is generally admitted, though for the most part it is tacitly understood that war means the end of the South African Republic.

Kruger Must Pay the Piper.

The Standard says significantly this morning: "If Kruger insists on war he must pay the piper."

The Pakeman incident only causes ground for amusement. Dr. Smuts is diligently denying any intention on the part of the government to carry out the arrest. Nevertheless, the public prosecutor has no hesitation in pushing the charge under the press law, and Pakeman's £500 bail is quietly accepted and the trial postponed until Sept. 15.

Plans for Cabinet Council.

London, Sept. 6.—The Premier, the Marquis of Salisbury, will come to London today (Wednesday) from Walmer to confer with the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Joseph Chamberlain, and a Cabinet council has been summoned for Friday, urgent messages having been sent to all the Ministers requesting their attendance.

The Press association asserts that the officers of the Highland Light Infantry at Devonport notified their men last evening to prepare for departure, probably on Thursday.

The Daily Mail expresses the opinion that the "next move will be an ultimatum unless President Kruger yields."

The Morning Post has the following from its Johannesburg correspondent, who is now at Pietermaritsburg, capital of Natal:

"I inspected the country carefully on the way from Johannesburg. The veldt is not yet in condition for war operations. The Town of New Castle is utterly unprotected. To seize it would assure the Boers possession of Laings Nek and compel the British to do twenty miles of fighting over rough country peculiarly suited to Boer tactics before they could begin the first real action. The War office wants waking up."

The Johannesburg correspondent of the Standard says: "There seems to be some ground for supposing that the peace party at Pretoria has gained a temporary advantage as the result of the influence of Mr. Fischer, the special representative of the Orange Free State."

Comment of the Times.

The Times, which comments editorially upon the gravity of the situation that necessitates a Cabinet council at such an unusual period, says:

"It would be unpardonable folly to shut our eyes to the suspiciously dilatory character of President Kruger's diplomacy, and to the energy with which he is simultaneously preparing for war. It is well known that General Sir Henry Buller has been selected to command the British forces should war unfortunately come, but it is the clear duty of the government to take other steps besides the choice of a commander."

Morley Decries War.

London, Sept. 5.—The Rt.-Hon. John Morley, Liberal member of Parliament for Montroseburghs, addressing his constituents this evening at Arbreath, dwelt upon the necessity of so shaping British policy in dealing with the Transvaal as to carry the friendly judgment of the Dutch population in south Africa and not to divide the white races.

"There could not be," said Mr. Morley, "a more insensate example of human folly than a war that would bring added burdens. We do not wish to be a pirate empire, and war with the Transvaal would mean deep dishonor."

The Boer organ here, the Standard and Diggers' News, today prints a dispatch from Pretoria, saying that the tension there was apparently less severe, and that it was believed arrangements for the proposed conference at Cape Town would be completed, although President Kruger of the Transvaal republic was unlikely to attend.

The opinion of those who regard the beginning of a war between Great Britain and the Transvaal as only a matter of a short time, is voiced by the St. James' Gazette, which says today:

"The news concerning the crisis is grave. We learn that three more infantry brigades have been ordered to Cape Colony, including the Gordons of Dargai fame; one battalion of the Highland Light Infantry, who fought in Crete; the Second Battalion of the Black Watch, and the Second Battalion of the Cameronians. These regiments are under orders to be ready to leave at twenty-four hours' notice. The officers and men are delighted at the prospect of active service.

"In service circles war is considered absolutely certain. The Admiralty has a number of transports ready to convey troops to Cape Colony. The Boers, while procrastinating in regard to their reply, have been making every preparation for war, and are contemplating raiding the Natal frontier. Laings Neck, which is the sole route from the Transvaal to Natal, is undefended."

Reports Are Conflicting.

Cape Town dispatches say that the Afrikander papers print what purports to be a semi-official account of the recent pour-parlers. But as these credit Mr. Conyngham Greene, the British agent in the south African republic, with saying that Great Britain was willing to abandon the question of British suzerainty if the proposals made at the Bloemfontein conference by Sir Alfred Milner, the Governor of Cape Colony and British High Commissioner of South Africa, were accepted, they are not credited either at Cape Colony or here.

Stanley Says Trust Chamberlain.

Sir Henry M. Stanley, the African explorer, has written a letter to a friend on the Transvaal situation, in which he declares that the only sensible course for Englishmen to take is to trust in Joseph Chamberlain, who is now on trial before the nation and world.

"If," Sir Henry writes, "these complications and wearisome iterations and unceasing repetitions will not soon terminate they must pass to the next government, and Mr. Chamberlain will then have proved no better than the mediocrities who make Krugerism possible. The British nation also is on trial before the world, and if we shrink from compelling that irascible old man in the Transvaal to deal justly with our countrymen we shall sink below zero in the estimation of the world, and the decline of our influence and authority in south Africa will be hastened."

Taking War Precautions.

Johannesburg, Sept. 5.—The exodus of the population continues. The staffs of several large financial houses are leaving tonight with their books for Cape Town.

At a public meeting held at Boksburg the field cornet guaranteed the safety of all the residents of the district. He announced that the natives would be transported immediately upon a declaration of war in trucks that were waiting at every railway station, and he advised families to group themselves and that superintendents be appointed to take charge of each group.

Debate Fixed for Thursday.

Pretoria, Sept. 5.—The Volksraad today accepted Mr. Coester's motion to fix the debates to grow out of the interpellation of the government as to the assembling of British troops along the Transvaal borders for Thursday next.

In presenting his motion Mr. Coester referred to the "Jameson raid and other outrages and murders committed by British troops" as leading him to distrust the present concentration. He declared that the convention of 1884 did not contain the suzerainty stipulation, and he maintained that Mr. Chamberlain had broken that convention by interfering in the internal affairs of the republic.

Other burghers supported Mr. Coester, saying that, while negotiations were proceeding, all the British colonies were offering armed assistance.

"And must the Transvaal remain silent?" exclaimed a burgher. "It is opposed to Christianity to conduct friendly negotiations and yet mobilize troops. We must know why the British troops are on our borders."

To Safeguard the Telegraph.

Cape Town, Sept. 5.—Arrangements are being completed for safeguarding the telegraphic communication with the Cape in case of war between Great Britain and the Transvaal. Refugees to the number of 147 have arrived here.

A million cartridges have been forwarded to Pietermaritsburg, capital of the British territory of Natal.

Many Dutch farmers are leaving Bechuanaland for the purpose of forming a laager across the frontier.

The Rt.-Hon. Sir John Gordon Sprigg, former Premier of Cape Colony, and now a leader of the opposition in the Cape House of Assembly, in the course of an interview today regarding the action of the Transvaal State's Attorney, Mr. Smuts, in the proceedings against the editor of the Transvaal Leader, recently arrested on charge of treason, said that a considerable disparity existed between the official accounts of the affair and the real facts.

He virtually declared that the whole incident was a mistake.

Cape Colony May Not Aid.

It is reported that J. H. Hofmeyer, the Afrikander leader, has telegraphed President Kruger that he cannot expect help from the Cape Colony in the event of hostilities.

It is now believed here that Mr. Pakeman's arrest was due to a blunder on the part of the local public prosecutor in prematurely supposing that the climax had been reached and therefore hastening to execute the warrants on the prearranged understanding.

A detachment of thirty Cape police has been ordered from King Williamstown to Mafeking, which is in a rather unprotected condition.

The excitement in Cape Town is at fever heat. Every edition of the papers is eagerly snapped up, the general feeling being that war is not far distant.

It is impossible, however, to ignore the existence of sharp divisions among the colonists for and against the Transvaal.

Protests Against Delay.

The newspapers protest vigorously against delay. The Cape Town Times considers that the best way to effect a settlement is by the presence of an army corps.

The Cape Argus urges the imperial government to impart a different tone to the negotiations, since it is evident that President Kruger's only object now is to gain time.

The latest information is that, owing to the pressure brought to bear by leading Afrikanders here, the Transvaal government will probably agree to the proposed conference.

Official reports are being received showing that the natives in the colony and the various territories are restless.

Fear Effect of German Aid.

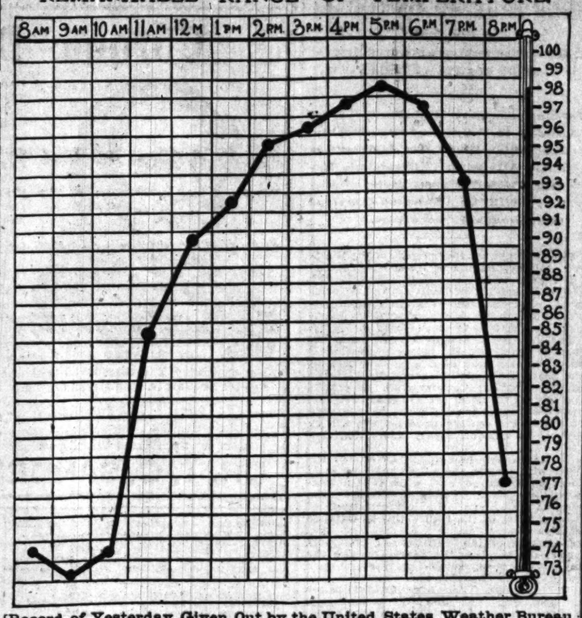
Berlin, Sept. 6.—The Neuste Nachrichten, commenting upon the news that the Germans in the Transvaal are forming a league to help the Boers, says: "We fear that this offer will entice the Transvaal government to carry their resistance against England further than is advisable."

Other influential German papers continue to warn President Kruger that he need not hope to receive the least help from Europe.

$31.50 Round Trip to Denver, Colorado Springs, and Pueblo.

Chicago and Northwestern railway, Sept. 6 and 7, return limit Sept. 30. "Colorado Special" leaves 10:00 a. m. "Pacific Express" 10:30 p. m. daily. Grandest scenery, perfect service, quickest time. Ticket office 109 Clark street and Wells Street Station.

REMARKABLE RANGE OF TEMPERATURE.



[Record of Yesterday Given Out by the United States Weather Bureau in the Auditorium.]

CONVOKES SENATE COURT.

PRESIDENT LOUBET'S OFFICIAL DECREE IS ISSUED.

Call for Assembly to Hear Charges of Treason Marks the Thirtieth Anniversary of the Life of the Republic—Fate of the French Nation Hangs in the Balance—Provoked by Plot to Overthrow the Government.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

Paris, Sept. 5.—The decree of President Loubet convoking the French Senate to sit as a high court to hear charges of treason is as follows:

"The President of the French republic, upon the report of the Minister of Justice, according to article 12, paragraph 3, of the law of the constitution of July 16, 1873, adopted by the Council of Ministers, decrees:

"Article 1. The Senate is constituted into the highest court of justice to judge upon facts regarding an attempt against the safety of the state and other contingent acts found and charged to Deroulede, Habert, Buffet, Guerin, Du Buc, and others, which the instruction will make known.

"Article 2. The Procurator General of the Court of Appeals of Paris will fulfill the functions of public minister for the government to the high court, assisted by M. Fournier and M. Herbaux as substitute Procurator Generals of the same court.

"Article 3. The high court will assemble at the Luxembourg Palace on Sept. 18, 1899.

"Article 4. Under the grand seal of the State the Minister of Justice is charged with the execution of the present decree, given in Paris Sept. 4, 1899, by me, Emil Loubet, President of the republic. Under the grand seal of the Minister of Justice, Monis."

Is Most Important Event.

The pressure exercised on President Loubet to secure his signature convoking the High Senate Court sufficiently demonstrates the importance of the measure, which is far graver than the Dreyfus trial in its real consequences for France.

Marks Republic's Birthday.

It is an extraordinary coincidence that the republic today enters into the thirtieth year of its existence by a declaration that the Senate be convoked to sit in judgment upon charges of treason against the state.

The government has had enough of plotters and pretenders, and the republic feels it must defend itself. The reasons for convoking the Senate are found in the report of Judge Febre, proving conclusively the existence of a plot to change the government.

M. Bernard, who, by the decree, will occupy the important post of Minister for the Public, was named for the present post of Procurator of the Court of Appeals by President Loubet and Waldeck-Rousseau, and can be absolutely counted upon.

Report on Treasonable Plot.

This is the report of the Minister of Justice which caused President Loubet to sign the decree:

"I have the honor to address to you a report made by the Procurator of the Republic of the Tribunal of the Seine relative to the inquiry made by Judge Fabre against Deroulede, Habert, Buffet, Guerin, Du Boc, and others.

"The enumerated facts exposed in the report constitute the following inculpations:

"First, a plot having for its object either to destroy or to change the government or to incite citizens or inhabitants to arm themselves against the constitutional authority.

"Said plot having been followed by acts committed or commenced to be put into execution."

The report then cites the articles in the law particularly applicable to the case of Guerin and his companions, which is designated as rebellion in armed reunion and attempts to assassinate. These are specifically indicated, and the report closes with a demand that the President sign a decree constituting the Senate into a high court, according to the constitution.

May Make History.

These two documents may be the signal for a revolution if the national party resists and may also prevent the exposition if terminating in internal disorder and will constitute an important page in French history.

GEN. JIMINEZ IN SAN DOMINGO.

Natives Give the Revolutionary Leader a Hearty Greeting—Peace Evidently at Hand.

Porto Plata, San Domingo, Sept. 5.—General Isidro Jiminez landed here today, having come from Cuba, touching at Cape Haytien on the way. He was received by an immense throng. His reception was enthusiastic.

The news of Jiminez's arrival has been sent into the interior, and it is believed that order and peace will soon be restored. Fighting is not entirely at an end.

General Jiminez was accompanied by fifty armed revolutionists, who were taken on board the Georges Croise at Cape Haytien. A delegation of a hundred officials and merchants, headed by the Governor of the city, went on board the steamer to greet him. Tonight there was a popular demonstration with a procession of soldiers and citizens and speeches of welcome.

The local press says: "The coming of General Jiminez completes the revolution. There has been no revolution. It is safe to expect an immediate revival of business."

Among the revolutionists who arrived with General Jiminez were Dr. Henriques Carvajal, General Hernandez, and General Limardo, all persons of influence and in sympathy with the movement to elect Jiminez as President.

At Cape Haytien General Jiminez offered free passage on his vessel to those and others.

Santo Domingo, Sept. 5.—The provisional government, which arrived here today, met with a splendid reception. Festivals of all kinds had been prepared by the people, who are anxious to demonstrate their satisfaction at the change of government. The whole republic has joined the revolution, and at present peace is reigning.

The United States cruiser New Orleans, which left on Sunday for Jacmel, returned this morning.

ARRESTS FOR BRAZIL LYNCHING

Parliament at Rio de Janeiro Discusses State of Affairs in Matto-Grosso Province.

Rio de Janeiro, Sept. 5.—The Senate and Chamber of Deputies were engaged yesterday and today in a discussion of the condition of affairs in the State of Matto-Grosso, where Senator Ponce was attacked and his assailant, a foreigner named Woske, was lynched publicly.

The State authorities have arrested Senator Ponce, the chief of the opposition leaders, and over 100 other persons.

Senator Orticitte again called the attention of the government to the disgraceful condition of the navy.

The United States Minister to Brazil, Colonel Bryan, will leave for the United States on Sept. 12.

DEWEY'S REST AT GIBRALTAR.

Admiral Passing the Time Quietly at a Modest Hotel—Meets an Old Friend.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK WORLD AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

Gibraltar, Sept. 5.—Nothing could be in more striking contrast than Admiral Dewey's surroundings at the hotel here and what awaits him in New York. He came ashore at 8 o'clock this morning, his Chinese servants bringing his small steamer trunk. The hotel accommodations are inferior.

Admiral Dewey and Lieutenant Brumby have two adjoining rooms as large as the hotel affords, such as rent for $4 a week furnished in New York. But the rooms are quiet, and the Admiral has made himself comfortable.

In the morning he visited the garrison library, and at the Mediterranean club he took lunch with Consul Sprague.

Among those who called on the Admiral was Colonel Dundas, Assistant Adjutant General, who was commanding the troops on the British transport from India which gave passage years ago to the then Captain Dewey, who was just recovering from a surgical operation.

The Admiral never forgot Dundas' kindness, and the Colonel has always remembered the good stories Captain Dewey told. They met here today for the first time in thirteen years.

KEARSARGE MAKES A TRIAL TRIP

It First Unofficial Voyage Shows That It Is Capable of Great Speed.

Newport News, Va., Sept. 5.—[Special.]—The first-class battleship Kearsarge, which was constructed at the works of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock company, went out on its first trial trip at 6 o'clock this morning. It made 17.3 knots under forced draft.

The ship was in charge of the officials of the yard. It was not an official test.

There were, however, many naval officers on board, among them being Captain Folger, who will command the Kearsarge; Captain Chester, Commander of the Kentucky, now nearing completion; and Naval Constructor Woodward, who superintended the construction of the new warships.

The crew numbered 200 men.

The Kearsarge, with colors flying and brooms nailed to the masts, signifying that it will sweep the seas, steamed slowly out of the James River amidst a din of screaming whistles and other noisy salutes. After reaching Hampton Roads its speed was increased and the vessel steered toward the Virginia Capes.

The test occurred from 10 to 12 o'clock. The Kearsarge has not been in the dry dock in the last year and its bottom is foul. For this reason it was not expected it would develop its contract speed of sixteen knots. Its builders are now confident the ship will make eighteen knots on its official trial, which will occur in a short time, as it is now receiving its finishing touches. The steering gear worked smoothly and the machinery was in excellent condition.

STEAMER D. HOUGHTON SUNK.

Largest Ship on the Lakes Goes to the Bottom at Sault Ste. Marie.

Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., Sept. 5.—The steel steamer Douglas Houghton, the largest ship on the lakes, lies sunk across the channel of St. Mary's River at the Sailors' Encampment, and effectually blocks the passage of all Lake Superior commerce. All down boats are being advised to wait here until something has been done with the wreck, and it is said that it will take several days to raise the steamer. The Houghton was bound down, towing the big steel schooner Fritz. Both were deeply loaded with iron ore. When they were in the narrow passage at the Encampment, where the current runs swiftly, the wheel chains of the steamer parted, and it swung around, grounding its bow on the bank. The current swung the stern across the channel, and the Fritz, with all the impetus of 7,000 tons of iron ore and 2,000 tons of ship, struck the Houghton on the side, cutting through the steel plates like a tin can.

The steamer sank to the bottom at once, in such a position that the deep channel is blocked.

VICTIM OF KENTUCKY FEUD.

Deputy Sheriff Thacker Ambushed and Killed in Clay County—Companion Escapes by a Ruse.

London, Ky., Sept. 5.—[Special.]—Deputy Sheriff Thacker was ambushed and killed yesterday in Clay County, presumably by the Griffin faction.

His half brother, Jim Smith, was with him at the time, and his horse was killed under him. Smith feigned death and by this ruse saved his life.

Thacker was the deputy who was with George, Robert, and Pete Philpot when they fought the famous battle against the Griffins, July 16. At the investigation in Manchester he swore that the Griffins began the attack. This and his friendship for the Philpots cost him his life.

CHURCH QUARREL AT AN END.

St. Patrick's Congregation at East St. Louis Welcomes Father Harkins and Peace Seems Assured.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 5.—Peace now hovers over St. Patrick's parish in East St. Louis. The beginning of the end of the bitter controversy that has waged between the Bishop and his people for four months was witnessed today, when the Rev. Father John Harkins, who has been appointed temporary administrator of the congregation, was welcomed to St. Patrick's. He announced that services would be held as usual next Sunday.

Notes from Foreign Lands.

HAVANA—The strike of masons still continues. Four thousand five hundred men are out.

LONDON—Colonel Sumner, the United States military attaché, has left to attend the German military maneuvers.

ROME—It is said that Camille Barrere, the French Ambassador to Italy, will be the next French Ambassador to the United States.

COLON, COLOMBIA—The report that Señor M. A. San Clemente, President of Colombia, is dying, is generally discredited in official circles.

BOMBAY—Dr. Peter Peterson, the distinguished Sanscrit scholar and brother of Principal William Peterson of McGill University, Canada, is dead.

LONDON—Rear Admiral Kane, well known in America as Captain of the Calliope, which in 1889 steamed out of Apia in the teeth of a terrible hurricane, has voluntarily retired from the navy.

BOMBAY—Lord Sandhurst, Governor of Bombay, in a speech at Poona said the plague was spreading and that not only the plague was in the midst of the people, but grim famine was staring at them.

ST. PETERSBURG—The Plague commission reports officially that there have been twenty-four cases of the plague in Astrakhan since July 7 and that the deaths numbered twenty-three. There is only one case now.

CADIZ—The Danish steamer Cathay reports having been in collision yesterday morning off Cape St. Vincent, on the southwest extremity of Portugal, with the British steamer Clan MacGregor, which sank, but the crew was safely landed.

The baker's secret—"Table Queen" bread. It is the product of years of experiment. Made by Heinzer & Junge.

HOLMES' VIEW OF MANILA

LECTURER GIVES HIS IMPRESSIONS OF THE PHILIPPINES.

Natives Have Mighty Allies in Fever and Exhaustion—Night Attacks Are Many—Officers' Chief Duty Is to Be Shot At—Will Not Discuss Military Tactics—With Colonel Page at Baliuag—Under Fire at San Fernando—Horror of Rainy Season.

E. Burton Holmes returned yesterday from Manila with many stories of the Orient, anecdotes of tent and trench, and reflections on the assumption of the "white man's burden." He was accompanied by five trunks and four cameras laden with curios and photographs and forming what Mr. Holmes regards as an epitome of the manners, customs, history, tradition, and military situation in the Philippines.

"The troops are being worn out by countless false alarms," said he. "In the middle of the night there comes the call to turn out and defend the works. In a moment the camp is in turmoil with the men marching into the trenches. No enemy is to be seen, but the 'ping' of many bullets is heard overhead. The enemy does not advance, but preserves the mystery of its movements with an occasional shot throughout the long night. The men are kept on the alert in the damp trenches, where an enemy more fearful than soldiers besieges them—fever. That is the way Filipinos are winning their victories. It is slow, but they know that the rainy season is an unfailing ally.

Officers Are Merely Targets.

"The officers are discouraged and hopeless. Their business consists in nothing more than standing up when commanded that they may be shot at. There is not a bit of glory in it. The Filipinos have another clever method of conducting their campaign. They fight all day till they are brown with dust and red with blood and then they retreat to a village and don spotless white clothes and come forth smiling to meet the Americans with 'amigo' (friend) on their lips. They are not molested, and pass through the ranks to appear the next day in their fighting regimentals and conduct a well-planned attack on the rear guard."

Silent on the Campaign.

Of the conduct of the campaign Mr. Holmes refused to offer an opinion. He said he went to the Philippines to study the country and the people, the background of the drama which is being exacted within the lines.

"I saw little of General Otis," he said. "Once at a luncheon he dropped in, but left early on account of fatigue. He is an overworked man. I paid no attention to military procedure, and am utterly unable to express an opinion concerning it."

Mr. Holmes sailed on May 8 for Hongkong. He stopped a few days there, and then went to Manila, arriving there on June 13. "On arriving at Manila," said he, "the traveler goes to the Oriente Hotel, and there melancholia and starvation stare him in the face. It is impossible to get a good meal in the city for love or money. If missionaries ever needed to be sent to a barbarous land, the big catering establishments in this country should send cooks to Manila. I was unfit for sightseeing until I had become a member of an officers' mess, that of Colonel Page. The English were enjoying a bonanza before the battle of Manila, for they were much sharper than the Spanish, but now there has appeared the hustling Yankee, with whom no nationality can compete. The fact that the English do not welcome these enterprising invaders is evident on every hand.

With Page at Baliuag.

"I spent most of my time in Manila studying the life and manners of the natives. I made two trips to the front. The first was to Baliuag, where Colonel Page was in command. The garrison is the farthest into the jungle of any in the American line. It is connected with the railway by a wagon train which makes a daily trip with supplies. Two lines of skirmishers accompany the train, beating the brush on each side of the road where the Filipinos are lurking. It is expected daily that the train will be 'jumped' by the natives.

"The road is a subject beyond the power of the imagination to depict. The wagons sink to the hubs in mud and the puddles are nothing less than lakes. When I was there the road threatened to become impassable, in which event the garrison would have been cut off from supplies. Our men must have their beef and bread, and consequently communication with a base is of the first importance. There was no fighting while I was at Baliuag.

Under Fire at San Fernando.

"After returning to Manila I made a trip to San Fernando, and there had my first experience under fire. THE TRIBUNE'S correspondent, Richard Little, had come in the day before, having had the man next to him shot down, and as I was accompanying Mr. Little I began to fear I had more than I'd bargained for. The alarm was given in the midst of the night while we were sleeping in the second story of a building already pierced through and through with bullet-holes. As the Filipinos fire high we were ordered to keep low, and we performed the feat of dressing while lying on the floor. Then we rushed out into the pandemonium of the night. The trenches were already filled, and the bullets were singing overhead. No enemy was to be seen, and, after some time, the firing died away."

Rain a "Terrible Reality."

Mr. Holmes stated that the rainy season was not a subject for jest. "Had I left Manila ten days earlier," he said, "I should have thought the rainy season a wild delusion portrayed to awe the tenderfoot, but now I know that the tales of its work are a terrible reality."

The lecturer left Manila in the last week of July and stopped again in Hongkong and Canton. He then sailed to Japan, finally leaving Yokohama on the Empress of China on Aug. 17.

ATTACKS M'KINLEY'S POLICY.

Address of Ex-Gov. Boutwell at an Anti-Expansion Meeting in Springfield, Mass.

Springfield, Mass., Sept. 5.—Ex-Governor Boutwell addressed an anti-expansion meeting here tonight and attacked President McKinley's war policy in an elaborate argument.

Mr. Boutwell opened his address with a statement that supremacy in the United States government rests in Congress and not in the President. This was to show that criticism of the President and his policy could not be construed as treason. He said:

"In the thirty-ninth and fortieth Congresses the great measures for the reconstruction of the government, and for its preservation upon a republican basis, became statutes against the opinion of the President. Moreover, the two Houses provided for the assembling and reassembling of Congress in defiance of the wishes of the President. Beyond what has been done, a Congress may assemble upon the motion of a majority of the members of each House, and may proceed to business without the aid of a preliminary proclamation by the Executive. The Congress always exists, and upon its own motion it may exist with a right to act. Members of Congress are not officers of the government, they are constituent parts of the government.

"For the purposes of government and in the ultimate, the two Houses of Congress are the United States. They are self-existent bodies. They can command men and money for such purposes as they may think expedient, including their own support and defense, and on them every branch and agency of the government is dependent.

"As individuals, the members of Congress are responsible, first, to their associates in the respective Houses, and beyond that they are responsible only to the people whom they represent.

"The attempt now making by the imperialistic press and organs to compel the country into silence means the acceptance of imperialism in America, while the President makes war in Asia—a war which has never been sanctioned nor recognized by Congress, and whose conduct and fortunes are systematically concealed from the people.

"First of all, I seek for an answer to this question: What is the character of the war that we are now carrying on in the Philippine Islands? Is it a struggle of arms for the suppression of a riot or a popular outbreak against recognized and established authority, such as occurred at Chicago in President Cleveland's administration, or is it a war against an organization which has all the attributes and qualities of a civil government and which has come into existence through the exercise of original sovereignty by 8,000,000 or 10,000,000 people—a sovereignty that is divine in its origin, if any sovereignty in government can be called divine—and with which the millions of Filipinos were and are quite content? If it is a war against such an organization and against such a people, then those who are carrying it on are guilty of a crime called lese humanité, treason to humanity."

GOULD'S YACHT AT SOUTHAMPTON

Vessel Has Steamed 12,000 Miles Without Mishap Since Leaving Home in May.

Southampton, Sept. 5.—Howard Gould and party, on board Mr. Gould's steam yacht Niagara, have returned to Southampton from Norway, having cruised 12,000 miles since May 12.

The company celebrated the Fourth of July at Hammerfest, Norway, from which port they proceeded by land to Alexandrowsk, a newly founded Russian town, where the Stars and Stripes had a hearty reception by Finns and Russians.

Mr. Gould will sail for New York in a few days in order to see the race for the America cup.

TRAINING SHIP SAFE IN PORT.

Monongahela Arrives at Last and Signals "Report Me All Well."

Cape Henry, Va., Sept. 5.—The Monongahela this morning anchored inside the capes. The ship signaled: "Report me all well." The Monongahela was taken in tow by the tug Standish at 8:30 and started for Annapolis.

In the mythology of Ancient Greece Hymen, the god of marriage, was the half brother of Esculapius, the god of medicine. The ancients believed that marriage and health should go together, and as a result the Greeks of that time have ever since been looked upon as types of physical perfection.

Sickly mothers cannot bear healthy children. The prospective mother should use every precaution to preserve and foster her health. Not alone for the sake of the little one to come but for her own sake. A perfectly healthy woman is in no danger and in very little pain at her time of trial.

There must be due preparation for this time. Nature makes the preparatory period three-fourths of a year and women who take the hint from nature and use the time properly need have no fears of the outcome. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a medicine designed to cure all distinctly feminine ailments and taken during the period of gestation it renders childbirth easy, safe and comparatively painless.

It is the invention of Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., a regularly graduated physician and skilled specialist in the cure of all diseases of woman.

Mrs. Orrin Stiles, of Downing, Dunn Co., Wis., writes: "I cannot praise your 'Favorite Prescription' enough, for I have not been as well for five years as I now am. In July last I had a baby boy, weight 11 lbs. I was only sick a short time, and since I got up have not had one sick day."

Sick women can consult Dr. Pierce by letter free of charge. Every letter is held strictly private and sacredly confidential.

Designing men work on women's feelings, by advising women to "write to a woman who understands woman's needs." It is useless to seek advice about disease of any woman who is not a physician. So far as known no qualified woman physician is connected with any proprietary medicine establishment.

ECZEMA ON NOSE

For 9 Years Cured by CUTICURA In a Short Time After Five Doctors Failed.

I have suffered for nine years with sores in my nose. I consulted with a first-class doctor, and he told me it was fever sore that would soon pass away. I had four doctors treat me for nose trouble, but without seeming to do any good. My trouble was so bad my husband decided that I should go to N. Y. City and get treated. The best doctor in the city for nose, eye, and throat told me I had eczema in the worst form, and I must stay and get treated three times a week. I did not seem to get any relief, so my husband sent for me to come home. While I was home I decided to try CUTICURA REMEDIES. I got CUTICURA SOAP, CUTICURA (ointment), and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, and I was surprised to find it was but a short time when my sores were all well. MRS. C. S. VAN POSTRAND, April 25, 1899. Point o' Woods, Bay Shore, L. I.

HEAD A SOLID SORE

From a very small girl I had a breaking out on my head every spring, which would become a solid scab. Finally my father procured a box of CUTICURA (ointment), a cake of CUTICURA SOAP, and a bottle of CUTICURA RESOLVENT. I have never been troubled with the disease since. NORAH B. HANNA, April 28, 1899. Mt. Vernon, Ark.

CUTICURA

Begins with the Blood and Ends with The Skin and Scalp.

That is to say it purifies the blood and circulating fluids of HUMOR GERMS, and thus removes the cause, while warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, and gentle anointings with CUTICURA (ointment), greatest of emollient skin cures, cleanse the skin and scalp of crusts and scales, allay itching, burning, and inflammation, and soothe and heal. Thus are speedily, permanently, and economically cured the most torturing, disfiguring, and humiliating humors of the skin, scalp, and blood, with loss of hair, when the best physicians and all other remedies fail.

Sold throughout the world. Potter D. & C. Corp., Sole Props., Boston. "How to Cure Every Humor."

SAVE YOUR HAIR by using CUTICURA SOAP.

FURS STYLES NOW READY. Summer Prices. Send for Catalogue. A. Bishop & Co. 125 State St.

WIN FROM THE PIRATES.

ORPHANS DEFEAT PITTSBURG IN AN UNINTERESTING GAME.

Victory Ties Burns' Men for the Head of the Second Division — Chicago Batters Hit Sparks Freely, Sending Safe Once to All Parts of the Field, While Callahan Holds the Visitors Well in Hand—Philadelphia Passes Boston and Is Now in Second Place.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Brooklyn	81	39	.675	Chicago	61	60	.504
Philadelphia	76	46	.623	Pittsburg	60	59	.504
Boston	76	45	.619	Louisville	58	58	.500
Baltimore	67	48	.583	New York	50	68	.423
Cincinnati	63	53	.543	Washington	41	77	.347
St. Louis	60	54	.541	Cleveland	19	107	.151

Yesterday's Results.

Chicago, 13; Pittsburg, 7.
Baltimore, 8; Boston, 4.
Brooklyn, 16; New York, 5.
Cincinnati, 19; Cleveland, 3.
Cincinnati, 9; Cleveland, 7.
Philadelphia, 18; Washington, 10.
St. Louis, 4; Louisville, 1.

Games Today.

Pittsburg at Chicago.
Louisville at St. Louis.
Brooklyn at New York.
Philadelphia at Washington.

CHICAGO WINS A SLOW GAME.

Long Drawn Out Contest with Pittsburg Results in an Easy Victory for Burns' Men.

The heat thawed out the latest base hits which have long been dormant in the bats of Burns' erratic crew, and, while a small crowd stewed and sizzled, the Cowboys administered a terrific trouncing to P. Donovan's Pirates yesterday afternoon.

The game was long drawn out and laborious, but Chicago won, and by winning rose to the proud position of a tie for seventh place in the league race. Because Chicago won, the game was satisfactory, but of all the firesome, phlegmatic contests seen on the West Side grounds this season it was the worst. The players moved like automatons, and performed their duties with about the same degree of enthusiasm as a small boy exhibits when he nears a schoolhouse.

Sparks and Callahan pitched as though exhausted, although Callahan revived and gathered strength towards the end. The batters drove the ball with mighty clouts to the far end of the field, and ambled in leisurely style around the bases. There were a few clever stops and some pretty bunting, but the day was too hot for ballplaying.

Up to the fifth the playing was rather energetic, and that inning commenced with the score three to one in favor of Chicago. Fox's home run drive yielded the one for Pittsburg, and a sharp double play, neatly executed by Magoon, Connor, and Everitt, prevented the Pirates from making other tallies. Chicago had amassed three tallies—two in the third on Donahue's hit and steal, followed by hits by Ryan and Mertes, and one in the fourth on a gift, a balk, and an error. The Pirates attacked Callahan viciously in the fifth. Beaumont singled, and Williams knocked the ball to the clubhouse for a home run. Donovan hit safe, went to third on a wild pitch, and scored on Magoon's error. Chicago then pounded Sparks hard. Ryan was saved by an error, Mertes tripled, Lange and Everitt followed with hits, Magoon drew a base, and Donahue smashed a double to left, adding another pair of tallies to the swelling total.

Still the Pirates refused to be beaten. Sparks made a two-base hit, which, followed by two singles and Donahue's wide throw to first, gave the Pirates three tallies, and might have yielded more had not Connor put an end to the situation by shutting McCarthy off at the plate by a pretty return after scooping Donovan's bounder.

In the seventh Chicago settled the question of victory. Six singles in succession yielded four runs, and after that Callahan began to pitch, and held the Pirates safe to the end. Everitt raised the total to thirteen in the eighth, making the circuit of the bases on a single, a steal, Magoon's hit, and a steal of the plate, made while Fox was fishing around first trying to touch Magoon. Score:

CHICAGO.

	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E	SB	BB	HP	LE
Ryan, lf	4	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mertes, rf	5	1	3	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lange, cf	5	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Everitt, 1b	4	1	3	3	16	0	0	2	0	0	0
Connor, 2b	4	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0
Magoon, ss	3	1	1	1	1	6	1	0	1	0	0
Donahue, c	4	2	2	4	4	1	1	1	0	0	0
Callahan, p	4	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	37	13	13	21	27	18	2	3	3	1	1

PITTSBURG.

	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E	SB	BB	HP	LE
Beaum't, cf	3	2	2	4	4	3	0	1	0	0	0
Williams, lf	4	1	2	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
McCarthy, 1f	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Donovan, rf	4	1	2	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Fox, ss	4	1	1	4	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
Wolv'ton, 2b	5	1	2	2	3	4	1	0	0	0	0
Schriver, c	5	0	1	2	8	1	0	0	0	0	0
O'Brien, 1b	4	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sparks, p	3	1	1	2	1	2	1	0	1	0	1
Totals	38	7	13	22	24	20	3	0	4	1	2

Chicago	0	0	2	1	5	0	4	1	—13
Hits	0	1	3	0	4	2	0	2	—12
Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	— 7
Hits	1	1	2	2	0	4	3	0	1—15

Attendance—3,000. Two-base hits—Sparks, Donahue, Callahan, Williams. Home run—Williams. Sacrifice hits—Wolverton, Donahue, Magoon, McCarthy. Double plays—Magoon, Connor, and Everitt; Fox, O'Brien, and Connor. Struck out—Connor, Callahan, Sparks, Donovan, Fox. Wild pitch—Callahan. Passed balls—Donahue, Schriver. Umpires—O'Day and McDonald. Time of game—2:15.

Notes of the Game.

Everitt returned to work yesterday, although his injured wrist is still far from strong.

Chicago and Pittsburg play again today, and after the Pirates Cleveland comes for three games to wind up the series.

Beaumont, the Pirate center fielder, is one of the fastest men in the baseball business. Yesterday he made three hits simply by outracing the ball to first base.

Donahue's error was a strange one. With men on second and first, he slammed the ball towards Everitt. McCarthy dived back towards first between Everitt and the batted ball, and before the Chicago baseman could make a move the ball went on out to right.

Fox's home run would have been an out, or at most only a three-base hit, but Ryan was lame and could get no speed. Before Ryan had regained his position, after Fox's home run Schriver sent the ball out to the bleachers for a triple, but he tried to score on O'Brien's sharp bounder to Callahan and was caught at the plate.

Sparks came near throwing away all chances of winning in the fourth inning. He started by giving Lange a base, then swung his arm towards first without throwing, making a laughable ball, and would up the exhibition by scooping Connor's bounder and throwing wild to third. After filling the bases he started to pitch, and Chicago could make but one tally.

John McCarthy, the popular young outfielder of the Pittsburg team, was married Monday evening to Miss Bessie Hafnight, of Kansas City, in the parlors of the Leland Hotel. The wedding was rather a surprise to Mr. McCarthy's fellow-players save a few who were admitted to the confidence of the young couple. Miss Hafnin is a daughter of a retired contractor of Kansas City. Mr. and Mrs. McCarthy will be home in Kansas City after the playing season is over.

Reds Win Two Games.

Cincinnati, O., Sept. 5.—The Reds hit Bates hard in the first game and made their hits at the right time in the second. Tucker and Bates were given the usual notice of release today. Attendance, 1,321. Score:

FIRST GAME.

Cincinnati	R	B	P	A	E	Cleveland.	R	B	P	A	E
McGill'n, cf	0	0	2	0	0	McAlist'r, cf	0	0	1	0	0
Breton'n, cf	0	0	0	0	0	Hurley, lf	0	0	3	0	0
Irwin, 3b	0	0	0	1	1	Quinn, 2b	0	0	3	3	0
Beckley, 1b	0	0	9	0	0	Campb'll, rf	0	0	1	0	0
Smith, lf	0	0	1	0	0	Sullivan, ss	0	0	1	1	0
Tucker, 2b	0	0	1	2	0	Tucker, 1b	0	0	9	0	0
McPhee, ss	0	0	0	0	0	Lock'ard, ss	0	0	0	0	0
Dobson, c	0	0	4	1	0	Bates, p	0	0	0	4	0
Phillips, p	0	0	0	0	0						
Totals	0	0	20	4	1	Totals	0	0	27	8	0

Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hits—Phillips (2), Sullivan. Sacrifice hits—Phillips (2), Selbach, Sheridan, McPhee. Wood. Double plays—Sullivan, Quinn, and Tucker; Ping—Hemphill. Passed ball—Dobson. First base on balls—Off Bates, 6; off Phillips, 2. First base on errors—Cincinnati, 1. Struck out—Bates, 1; Phillips, 2. Time—2:00. Umpires—Swartwood and Connolly.

SECOND GAME.

Cincinnati	R	B	P	A	E	Cleveland.	R	B	P	A	E
McGill'n, cf	0	0	1	0	0	Hoy, cf	0	0	2	0	1
Childs, 2b	0	0	2	5	0	Clarke, lf	0	0	3	4	1
Heidrick, rf	0	0	2	1	0	Leach, 3b	0	0	2	2	0
Burkett, lf	1	1	1	2	0	Woods, rf	0	0	2	0	1
Schreck, c	0	0	5	0	0	Rotchey, 2b	1	2	2	2	0
Cross, 3b	0	0	0	2	1	Kelly, 1b	1	2	10	1	0
Wallace, ss	1	0	2	2	2	Zimmer, c	1	1	4	1	0
Tebeau, 1b	0	0	2	0	0	Clingm'n, ss	0	0	1	2	0
Cuppy, p	0	0	0	0	0	Cun'g'm, p	0	0	1	4	0
Totals	2	1	27	21	5	Totals	3	5	27	17	3

Game called on account of darkness.

St. Louis	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	0—4
Louisville	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1

Two-base hit—Kelly. Three-base hit—Kelly. Home run—Zimmer. Double play—Childs-Tebeau. Base on balls—Off Cuppy, 3; off Cunningham, 4. Sacrifice hits—Woods, Zimmer, Leach. Time—2:23. Umpires—Latham and Gaffney.

GAMES IN WESTERN LEAGUE.

Indianapolis and Minneapolis Again Tied for the Lead in the Pennant Race.

	W.	L.	P.ct.		W.	L.	P.ct.
Indianapolis	71	44	.617	St. Paul	57	63	.475
Minneapolis	71	44	.617	Milwaukee	56	63	.470
G. Rapids	60	60	.500	Kansas City	49	68	.419
Detroit	59	59	.500	Buffalo	50	70	.417

Indians Win and Lose.

Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 5.—[Special.]—Indianapolis won the first game today by hitting Denzer at timely moments. Katoll had the Indians at his mercy in the second game: Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Indianapolis	1	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	—4
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hits—Stewart, Hickey. Three-base hits—Hemphill, Hoffer, Vaughn. Sacrifice hits—Allen, Heydon, Hoffer, Stewart, Motz. Double plays—Stewart-Motz; Vaughn-Shugart; Isbell-Spies. Time—1:45. Umpire—Haskell.

SECOND GAME.

Indianapolis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0
St. Paul	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	1	—5

Three-base hits—McFarland, Shugart, and Isbell. Home run—Hoffer. Foreman, 1. Left on bases—Indianapolis, 4; St. Paul, 7. Double plays—Foreman-Hickey. Passed ball—Kahoe. Time—1:55. Umpire—Haskell.

Minneapolis, 5; Buffalo, 2.

Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 5.—[Special.]—Friend pitched magnificent ball today and the Bisons never had a chance to win.

Buffalo	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	—2
Minneapolis	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	—5

Home run—Hallman. Two-base hits—Carey, Smith, Nance. Sacrifice hit—Preston. Stolen bases—Schaub, Nance. Double plays—Diggins-Schaub; Hall-Hallman-Dillon. Umpire—Sheridan. Time of game—1:30.

Milwaukee, 15; Grand Rapids, 2.

Grand Rapids, Mich., Sept. 5.—[Special.]—Jones lasted two innings and Risler one against Milwaukee. Tebeau had no other pitcher, so he went on the slab and pitched a fairly good game. Score:

Grand Rapids	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—2
Milwaukee	3	3	4	2	0	0	0	3	—15

Two-base hits—White, Crawford, Genins, Stafford, Spoonhour, Concelton, Barnes. Home runs—Nicol (2). Double plays—Vlox-Stafford (2). Time—2:50. Umpires—Cantillion.

M'COY KNOCKS OUT THORNE.

Easily Disposes of the English Fighter in Three Rounds at the Broadway Athletic Club.

New York, Sept. 5.—"Kid" McCoy knocked out Geoffrey Thorne of England in the third round at the Broadway Athletic club tonight. The attendance was 5,000. McCoy was in excellent condition and determined to wipe out the stain his reputation received by the Jack McCormack knockout at Chicago. There was little betting, the "Kid" being a 100 to 30 favorite. Each of the men weighed less than 158 pounds. The rounds:

First round—Thorne sent his right twice to the "Kid's" kidneys. Thorne tried a right swing, but McCoy ducked it neatly and sent back two lefts to the ear and slipped in with a right over the heart. Thorne ducked a right swing, but McCoy uppercut with left on mouth and forced him to the ropes with right and left. Thorne dropped to one knee to avoid punishment.

Second round—McCoy rushed and dropped Thorne with three lefts, the first to the stomach and the other two flush on the mouth. Thorne was up in three seconds, but dropped to avoid a right swing. McCoy sent his left to Thorne's nose and the blood gushed all over the English boxer's face.

Third round—Thorne landed a light left on McCoy's eye. As they closed in the "Kid" slipped to the floor, but was on his feet in a second. Then McCoy jabbed a left to face and dodged a right swing. McCoy sent the right to the body, and as Thorne clinched threw him right from the "Kid" took the wind out of the Briton. As they broke the "Kid" stepped back and shot his left twice to the face. Thorne fell flat on his face. The foreigner groped and sprawled in a vain effort to regain his feet, while the referee counted him out. Time of round, 2:26.

Notes of the Fighters.

Bob Fitzsimmons will arrive in the city on Saturday morning for the opening of the Lyric Theater, in which he is interested.

Samuel Phillips, the Buffalo fighter, is anxious to meet Jim Ferns, the local man between 135 and 138 pounds.

Eddy Santry left last night for West Baden, where he will rest for about ten days, previous to going into training for his fight with Ben Jordan.

Jack O'Brien, the clever Philadelphia welterweight, has returned from a short visit to his home. He is open to engagements from the 15th inst. on at the Star Theater on Sept. 16 in a six-round bout, at 145 pounds, weigh in at 3 o'clock. On Sept. 18 he will meet Jim Ferns of Kansas City before the Hawthorne club of Buffalo, the weight agreed upon being 148 pounds at 3 o'clock. Should he prove victorious on that date he will state his intention to challenge the world at 148 pounds. By the advice of Barney Furey, Monty Shearn, and Tom McCune the Philadelphia boy has many friends in the city, who rate him as being one of the cleverest men in his class that has appeared here for a long time.

After many offers from Western fight managers Tommy West, the well-known middleweight, has decided to go to Chicago, where the Illinois Athletic club and will be seen at the Star Theater on Sept. 16 in a six-round bout. He will meet Billy Stift in the windup. West is well known locally, having resided in the city for several years. For the last two years in New York, where he has been living he has gradually climbed the pugilistic ladder and is now recognized as one of the best men in his class. Tommy Ryan, who was to meet Billy Stift in the ring club he knocked out George Byers, the colored Boston middleweight, who was much touted at the time. Byers was a man of great reach and strength, and had pounders, and possessed of unlimited tenacity. Stift should prove one of the best of the season, as he is a hard, speedy, scientific fighter, and his admirers will no doubt be out in force.

Collingwood, 2; by Frisk, 1. Passed balls—McAllister (2), Peitz. Time—2:00. Umpires—Manassau and Connolly.

Philadelphia, 18; Washington, 10.

Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 5.—Jack Fifield, recently released by Philadelphia, was signed by Manager Irwin today and requested that he be allowed to pitch against his former comrades. He made a pretty mess of it, being pounded for twenty-one hits and passing ten men to first. Attendance, 6,870. Score:

Wash'g'n.	R	B	P	A	E	Phil'd'phia.	R	B	P	A	E
Slagle, cf	0	1	2	1	1	Thomas, cf	5	2	4	0	0
Mercer, 3b	2	2	3	0	2	Cross, ss	2	3	3	4	0
O'Brien, lf	1	1	1	1	0	O'Rourke, lf	2	4	1	1	0
McGann, 1fcf	1	1	7	0	0	Childs, rf	2	3	4	0	0
Freeman, rf	3	3	1	1	0	Lauder, 3b	2	1	2	0	2
Sta'rd, ss, 2b	1	2	3	2	3	McFarl'nd, cf	2	2	4	3	0
Barry, 2b, ss	0	2	4	3	0	Dolan, 2b	2	1	1	1	0
Kittridge, c	0	0	3	2	0	Goeckel, 1b	0	0	4	8	0
Roach, c	0	2	1	1	0	Donahue, p	0	0	0	1	0
Fifield, sp	0	1	0	1	1						
Totals	10	15	24	14	6	Totals	18	21	27	10	2

Washington	0	0	0	4	0	2	3	0	1—10
Philadelphia	1	4	0	3	4	1	1	2	2—18

Stolen bases—Freeman, Thomas [2], Childs, Lauder, Dolan. Two-base hits—Delehanty [2], Dolan. Three-base hits—McFarland, Goeckel. Sacrifice hits—Cross, Dolan. Double play—Mercer-McGann. Struck out—By Fifield, 1; Donahue, 2. Bases on balls—Off Fifield, 10; off Donahue, 2. Left on bases—Washington, 7; Philadelphia, 9. Hit by pitched ball—McGann [2]. Passed ball—Kittridge. Time—2:35. Umpires—Swartwood and Hunt.

Brooklyn, 16; New York, 5.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 5.—The Brooklyns landed on Carrick today for seventeen hits, including two triples. New York presented a badly crippled team with two pitchers in the field. The game was called on account of darkness. Score:

New York.	R	B	P	A	E	Brooklyn.	R	B	P	A	E
Van H'n, cf	0	0	2	0	0	Jones, cf	2	0	3	0	0
O'Brien, ss	1	1	0	3	0	Jennin's, 2b	2	2	4	0	0
Foster, rf	1	3	0	0	0	Kelly, lf	1	2	1	0	0
Boyle, c	2	3	6	1	0	Daly, 2b	0	0	4	3	0
Gleason, 2b	0	2	2	1	0	Dahlen, ss	1	2	4	3	1
Seymour, lf	0	0	2	0	0	Yeager, ss	2	1	0	0	0
Martin, 3b	0	0	2	3	3	Anders'n, rf	1	2	1	0	0
Gettig, 1b	0	0	6	0	0	Casey, 3b	3	3	1	0	0
Carrick, p	0	0	0	1	0	McGuire, c	2	2	8	2	0
						Dunn, p	1	2	0	0	1
Totals	5	9	21	9	4	Totals	16	17	21	8	1

New York	0	1	0	2	0	0	2	0	—5
Brooklyn	0	3	0	3	7	2	1	0	—16

Three-base hits—Jennings, Anderson. Two-base hits—Foster, Doyle, Kelly. Sacrifice hits—Jennings, Dahlen. Stolen bases—Foster, Carrick, Daly, Dunn, Dahlen. Double plays—Doyle, Jennings, Kelly, Casey; McGuire. Bases on balls—Off Carrick, 3; off Dunn, 3. Double play—Martin-Gettig. Hit by pitched ball—Dunn, 1. Wild pitch—By Carrick, 1. Time—1:53. Umpires—Emslie and Dwyer. Attendance—3,100.

Baltimore, 8; Boston, 4.

Boston, Mass., Sept. 5.—McGinnity's curves were too much for Boston today, while Nichols was batted hard and often. The fielding of both teams was amateurish, several bad errors being made. The base running of the Baltimores was the only feature. Attendance, 3,100. Score:

Boston.	R	B	P	A	E	Baltimore.	R	B	P	A	E
H'mil'n, cf	0	0	2	1	0	Fultz, 2b	2	2	1	3	2
Tenney, lf	0	0	2	2	1	Holmes, lf	1	2	2	0	0
Long, c	0	0	2	7	1	Keister, 2b	1	1	2	3	0
Stahl, rf	1	1	1	1	0	Brodie, cf	0	1	2	0	1
Collins, 3b	0	0	1	0	2	Keister, ss	0	1	0	2	0
Duffy, lf	0	0	1	0	0	Sheckard, rf	1	2	2	0	0
Lowe, 2b	1	0	3	4	2	Chance, 1b	1	2	11	1	1
Herges, ss	0	0	1	1	1	Robinson, c	1	2	7	2	0
Nichols, p	0	0	2	2	1	McGuire, p	1	2	1	2	0
						McGinnity, p	1	1	1	2	0
Totals	4	6	27	19	6	Totals	8	16	27	10	4

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0—3
Baltimore	0	1	0	0	1	4	0	0	2—8

Two-base hits—Stahl, Lowe, Sheckard, Collins, Chance. Three-base hit—Collins. Sacrifice hits—Collins. First on balls—By Nichols, 2; by McGinnity, 4. Struck out—By Nichols, 2. Umpires—Snyder and McGarr. Time—1:55.

St. Louis and Louisville Tie.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 5.—Louisville made a Garrison finish in the ninth inning today and came near winning out. After the score was tied Dexter went to center and took second on Donlin's fumble. Then Clarke hit a line drive towards second that Wallace just did reach in time to save the game. Attendance, 2,265. Score:

St. Louis.	R	B	P	A	E	Louisville.	R	B	P	A	E
Donlin, cf	0	1	2	1	1	Hoy, cf	0	1	2	3	0
Childs, 2b	0	0	2	5	0	Clarke, lf	0	0	3	4	1
Heidrick, rf	0	0	2	1	0	Leach, 3b	0	0	2	2	0
Burkett, lf	1	1	1	2	0	Woods, rf	0	0	2	0	1
Schreck, c	0	0	5	0	0	Rotchey, 2b	1	2	2	2	0
Cross, 3b	0	0	0	2	1	Kelly, 1b	1	2	10	1	0
Wallace, ss	1	0	2	2	2	Zimmer, c	1	1	4	1	0
Tebeau, 1b	0	0	2	0	0	Clingm'n, ss	0	0	1	2	0
Cuppy, p	0	0	0	0	0	Cun'g'm, p	0	0	1	4	0
Totals	2	2	27	21	5	Totals	3	5	27	17	3

Game called on account of darkness.

St. Louis	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	0—4
Louisville	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1

Two-base hit—Kelly. Three-base hit—Kelly. Home run—Zimmer. Double play—Childs-Tebeau. Base on balls—Off Cuppy, 3; off Cunningham, 4. Sacrifice hits—Woods, Zimmer, Leach. Time—2:23. Umpires—Latham and Gaffney.

NEW RECORD BY CARNERO

J. M. MURPHY'S HORSE GOES A MILE AND A SIXTEENTH IN 1:45.

Best Previous Time Was by Redskin at Forsyth—Mile Covered in 1:38½, the Record for a Circular Track—Sam Lazarus Sets Pace for Seven-Eighths and Then Gives Way to the Winner—Golden Rule's First Appearance on Local Tracks.

Carnero, owned by J. M. Murphy, made a world's record for a mile and one-sixteenth yesterday afternoon at Hawthorne. It was in the third race, in which Carnero carried 107 pounds and was ridden by Jockey Tommy Burns. Sam Lazarus Esq. made the pace for seven-eighths of a mile, with Carnero rating along in second place. In the stretch Carnero came away with a remarkable burst of speed, and, passing the flying Lazarus, won by a length. The time was hung up at 1:45 and the mile as run in 1:38½, the fastest mile ever run on a circular track. Carnero is 5 years old.

The previous record for a mile and a sixteenth was held by Redskin, who made the distance in 1:45¼ at the Forsyth track carrying ninety pounds.

Jockey Bullman, who rode Ramlet in the first race, fainted after the finish, but after a short rest was able to resume his work.

Owen Perry, a sporting man from Texas, and a bookmaker from the Annex club were overcome with the heat.

Edward Corrigan's crack 2-year-old, Golden Rule, which made such a stir on the coast last winter, and which has been racing in the East, made his début on the local track in the second race. It was a condition affair at 5½ furlongs, and Golden Rule carried 100 pounds, with Viltoe in the saddle. Backed from 9 to 6 to 5, he won his race easily, and lowered the track record a quarter of a second, covering the route in 1:07. Hagerdon, ridden by Burns, was second, and Tarhill was third.

Hawthorne Summaries Sept. 5.

Weather clear. Track fast.

First race, 1 mile, maidens, selling: Bet. Horse, weight, jockey. St. ¼ ½ Str. Fn.
5-2 Geo. Arnold, 120 (H. Sh'ds)..2½ 2½ 1½ 1½
7-1 Ramlet, 127 (Bullman).....3½ 3½ 2½ 2½
20-1 Lizzie Hunter, 110 (Viltoe).1½ 1½ 3½ 3½
Time, 1:16¼. Brown Dick, Kalmia, Abusive, Stella, Effie T., Lady Marie, Benjamin finished as named. Winner, W. Wright's ch. h., by Dixon—Dione. Post 10 minutes. Start good. Won in a romp. The next three were driving. George Arnold was fast the last eighth.

Second race, 5½ furlongs, 2-year-olds: Bet. Horse, weight, jockey. St. ¼ ½ Str. Fn.
7-5 Golden Rule, 100 (Viltoe)..1½ 2½ 2½ 2½
4-1 Hagerdon 108 (T. Burns)..1½ 1½ 1½ 2½
7-2 Tarhill, 106 (Bullman)....2½ 2½ 3½ 3½
Time, 1:07. The Monk, Florizar, Bettie R., Innovation, True Fit, Honeywood, Fox Bard finished as named. Winner, E. Corrigan's ch. c., by Rad Iron—Golden Garter—Lucille Murphy. Post 20 minutes. Start fair. Won easily. Second and third driving. Collins's leg was also. It was a smashing good race for Golden Rule. Hagerdon got a flying start and showed a fine turn of speed.

Third race, 1 1-16 miles:
Bet. Horse, weight, jockey. St. ¼ ½ Str. Fn.
4-5 Carnero, 107 (T. Burns)....1½ 1½ 1½ 1½
13-5 Rafaello, 100 (Jenkins)..1½ 2½ 2½ 2½
8-1 Cherry Leaf, 107 (Viltoe)..4 4 3½ 3½
Time, 1:45. Sam Lazarus also ran. Winner, J. M. Murphy's b. h., by Candlemas—Sister Geneva. Good start. Won easily. Second whipped out. The other two were driving to the limit. Carnero is in rare form and ran a grand race.

Fourth race, 1 mile, selling:
Bet. Horse, weight, jockey. St. ¼ ½ Str. Fn.
1-2 Moroni, 108 (T. Burns)....3½ 3½ 3½ 3½
8-1 Kunja, 105 (H. Wilson)....1½ 1½ 1½ 2½
6-1 Marcato, 106 (J. Brown)....2½ 2½ 2½ 3½
Time, 1:41. Antiquary, Fair Deceiver, Globe II., The Dragon, Pete Kitchen finished as named. Winner, James Arthur's ch. c., by Sayre—Orphan Boy. Post 10 minutes. Start good. Won easily. Second and third driving. Moroni was in a soft spot and won in a pleasure.

Fifth race, ¾ mile, 2-year-olds, selling:
Bet. Horse, weight, jockey. St. ¼ ½ Str. Fn.
12-1 Contessa, 101 (Viltoe)....4 4 4 4
5-1 Fr. Anderson, 101 (Nutt)....1½ 1½ 1½ 1½
3-1 Dimonis 101 (Mitchell)....2½ 2½ 2½ 2½
Time, 1:12¾. Man of Honor, Mission, Lomond, Martin Duke, Clara Wooley, Veloco, Annis Elmer, Phalisa, Sir Fitzhugh finished as named. Winner, T. Lealzi's b. f., by Leonatus—Falaise. Off at the first break to a good start. Won in a drive. The next four were driving also.

Sixth race, 1¼ miles:
Bet. Horse, weight, jockey. St. ¼ ½ Str. Fn.
2-1 Double Dummy, 100 (Mitchell) 1½ 1½ 1½ 1½
25-1 Seattle, 94 (Silvers)....4 4 4 4 4 4
3-10 Miss Patron, 97 (T. Burns) 2½ 2½ 2½ 2½
Time, 1:59¾. Victorina and Depending finished as named. Winner, F. Frisbie & Co.'s b. g., by Alarco—Le Pardue—Mona Lark. Off at the first break to a good start. Won easily. Second driving. Double Dummy was fit and ready and won as he pleased. He was tried for the Futurity but this did not hurt him any. Seattle had speed galore. Miss Patron was a bad odds-on favorite and ran a poor race. Viltoe pulled up lame.

Today's Hawthorne Entries.

First race, ¾ mile, 2-year-olds, maidens—Farmension, 118 pounds; Baird, 115; Puthill, 118; Lake Weber, 118; Edinborough, 118; Hansford, 118; Wolfenstein, 118; Lady Lee, 115; Bullman, 118; Adair II., 118; Scarlet Lily, 115; Marquette, 115; Myrtle Gebaur, 115; Orletta, 115; Ophelia Bugg, 115; Lady Mother, 118; Antonietta, 118; David Harum, 115; Homer C., Davenport, 118; Jim Wheeler, 118.

Second race, ¾ mile, 3-year-olds, selling—Pablo, 112 pounds; Easter Card, 112; Jurgier II., 112; Curiosimeter, 112; The Sondmaid, 112; Pat Garrett, 100; Marion Sansom, 109; Emma Smith, 100; Hanan, 109; Synia, 109; Merolica, 109; Chesterfield, 109; Lillian Lee, 109; Thor, 109; Racivan, 109; Pat Cleburne, 100; Defender II., 100.

Third race, 1 mile—Abe Furst, 122 pounds; Jack Martin, 119; Pat Dolan, 117; Star Torn, 114; Hot Scotch,

JOHN Y. M'KANE IS DEAD.

FORMER POLITICAL BOSS SUCCUMBS TO COMPLICATION OF ILLS.

End Comes at His Home at Sheepshead Bay and Was Hastened by Disregard for the Advice of His Physician—Remarkable Career of the Man Who Controlled Gravesend and Who Was Sent to Prison for His Offenses—General News of New York.

NEW YORK BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, New York, Sept. 6.

John Y. McKane, the former political boss of Gravesend, who served a term in Sing Sing for election frauds, died at his home on Voorhees avenue, Sheepshead Bay, tonight at 9:55 o'clock. The family of McKane were present at the bedside, and George McKane, his blind son, was one of the last to press the dying man's hand. Mrs. McKane is prostrated, and Dr. J. O. F. Hill, the family physician, said tonight that her condition is serious. McKane's mother, who is 90 years of age, was kept away from her son's bedside. The cause of death was given as embolus of the brain, producing paralysis and superinduced by acute indigestion, Bright's disease, and fatty degeneration of the heart and blood vessels. Dr. Hill said tonight he did not believe McKane's term in prison had shortened his life, but rather prolonged it. He has been a sufferer from Bright's disease for a long time. It became known tonight that McKane, since his release from prison last year, had disposed of property worth $250,000, and was worth $300,000 at the time of his death. Another fact which has not been known before is that since his release from Sing Sing Mr. McKane has been agent for a number of insurance companies, and has written $245,000 in policies on the lives of his friends. Judge W. J. Gaynor, who did more, perhaps, than any other person to land McKane in prison, gave McKane an opportunity to make $50,000 in premiums on life insurance policies.

John Y. McKane.

John Y. McKane Dies in New York.

The funeral arrangements are in charge of Abram E. Stillwell, an old friend of McKane's, and will take place either from the McKane home or from the Methodist church, of which McKane was a member.

McKane's coachman, an old, bent man with wrinkled face, who for over a quarter of a century held John Y. McKane to be as great as any King, was allowed in the sick room. His sorrow was pitiful.

It was on McKane's fifty-eighth birthday that he was stricken with vertigo. He had gone from his home, on Emmons avenue, Sheepshead Bay, to Coney Island on Aug. 10. After a hearty dinner he was overcome on Surf avenue and sank, fainting, to the street.

For a week Dr. J. O. F. Hill, the family physician, compelled him to keep to his room. Dr. Hill wanted to continue the period of convalescence, but McKane disobeyed directions and started to work again superintending his many business interests.

After two days of work he was again stricken. The second attack was more severe than the first. Dr. Hill ordered the patient to remain at home at least a month. Early yesterday morning McKane was found unconscious by his nurse and he never rallied.

John Y. McKane was born in County Antrim, Ireland, on Aug. 10, 1841. When he was 15 months old his father and mother brought him to this country. As a boy John dug clams on the beach at Gravesend in summer and went to school in winter. Then he was apprenticed to a carpenter and builder in a village. He learned his trade, began to build houses and save money.

McKane was elected constable of the Town of Gravesend in 1862. Later he was elected one of the Commissioners of Public Lands.

McKane became at once the political boss of Gravesend. He controlled his forces so absolutely that Gravesend gave Cleveland a big majority in 1884 and Harrison a bigger majority in 1888.

McKane quarreled with Cleveland before 1888. In the intervals between his times of greatest political activity McKane was the superintendent of a Gravesend Sunday-school. He became wealthy.

With a population of 8,418 in the Town of Gravesend in November, 1898, there were registered 6,218 voters. William J. Gaynor and his reform associates sent men to examine the registry lists, and they were arrested on frivolous charges.

On election day Colonel Bacon and other watchers were beaten and arrested at Gravesend, although under the protection of an injunction from the Supreme Court.

McKane was indicted early in 1894 for conspiracy and interfering with an election. He was convicted on Feb. 15, 1894, and sentenced on Feb. 19 to six years' imprisonment. He completed his full term, less commutation for good conduct, and left Sing Sing on April 30 last.

It was announced today that the wedding of Miss Katherine Endsley, a sister of Mrs. Abner McKinley, to Henry Matthews would take place on Sept. 15 at the home of the Endsleys, in Somerset, Pa. Mr. Abner McKinley said today the wedding would be a quiet affair.

Frederick W. Holls, secretary to the American delegation sent to the peace conference at The Hague, returned home today on the steamship Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse. He said that he was well pleased with the work accomplished at the conference and expressed himself as believing that it was the beginning of something greater. He also spoke in the highest terms of Andrew D. White, President of the American commission.

Secretary Holls Talks of Peace Conference.

"The conference was a great success," said Mr. Holls, "and every one was well pleased with what was accomplished. While the conference was being held the best of feeling prevailed, and at all times the delegates confined themselves to the business before them. No outside matters were allowed to enter into the discussions.

"An especially pleasant feature was the manner in which English, Germans, and Americans worked together. They never were in any way antagonistic to the others, but they always espoused the same things.

"Our neighbors in the hotel where we staid at The Hague," continued Mr. Holls, "were the Spanish representatives. They were an able lot of men and were courteous to us. We got along on the best of terms with them, and not once was reference made to the war between the United States and Spain."

Speaking of Andrew D. White, Mr. Holls said:

"Without wishing to detract from the other men there, I would like to mention Mr. White. He has a high reputation abroad, and whatever he said was well received. He was constantly laboring to promote the aims of the conference, and much that was accomplished was projected by him. He was really the leader in everything."

W. I. Buchanan, United States Minister to Argentina, was in New York today, en route to Washington.

Proposed Treaty with Argentina Discussed.

Mr. Buchanan's principal official business here at this time is to bring the commercial treaty between the United States and Argentina, which was arranged by the commercial convention, and to urge that it be ratified by Congress. Mr. Buchanan said:

"I cannot disclose the details of the treaty more than to say that it is based on the provisions of the tariff laws of the United States and Argentina. It has been signed, and only awaits the ratification of Congress to become operative.

"I believe it is the first commercial treaty made with any South American country under the present Dingley tariff law. The treaty is an equitable arrangement in every sense, and will be mutually beneficial to the two countries."

Mr. Buchanan recently won the especial gratitude of the Argentine government by his services as arbitrator of the Puna boundary question. It was currently reported that the Agentine government had decided to present him with £20,000 in recognition of his services. But Mr. Buchanan today denied that any such testimonial was contemplated.

Frank A. Hinkey, ex-Captain of Yale's football team, the "silent man," in company with Louis Hinkey, another of Yale's former stars, and Noran D. Fish, Eugene Coshway, and Albert Thompson of this city, were today thrown into the river at Tonawanda by the capsizing of a sailboat. The Hinkeys clung to the overturned craft and aided their companions. All the men were becoming exhausted, and could not have sustained the struggle much longer, when several persons on shore put out to the rescue. All five men were safely landed in this city.

The independent sugar refiners don't propose to permit the sugar trust to make an exclusive agreement with the wholesale grocers of the country if there is any way to avoid it.

To Block Agreement of Sugar Trust.

Both the Messrs. Arbuckle Bros. and B. H. Howell, Son & Co. have addressed circulars to the grocers protesting against the proposed revival of the factor plan, in which the grocers were to sell only the sugars refined by the trust to the exclusion of the independents.

Negotiations have been in progress for some weeks between a committee representing the wholesale grocers of the United States and the American Sugar Refining company, by which the grocers were to be guaranteed a profit of one-eighth cent per pound on all refined sugar sold, providing the grocers did not purchase sugar from any of the independent refiners now in the field. A final conference will occur at Saratoga on Sept. 15, when it is expected that a definite agreement will be entered into.

It was for the purpose of forestalling this settlement that the independent refiners sent out their circulars calling attention to the fact that the grocers could make more money by buying sugars from the competing refiners, and thus take advantage of the repeated cuts which have been made in the schedules by adopting a factors' agreement, which will include all refiners.

H. B. Howell, Son & Co., who act as selling agents for the Mollenhauer and National refineries, insist that the wholesale grocers should receive not less than three-sixteenths cent per pound for handling sugar, thus offering better terms than the sugar trust.

The Allan line steamship State of Nebraska, which arrived this morning from Glasgow, had a death among the cabin passengers. Annie Van Sant, 27 years old, died on Sept. 4 of consumption. Miss Van Sant had been a missionary in the Levant for the last three years and was returning to join her mother in Salt Lake City.

Frank E. Crane, aged 48, was found dead in bed this morning by his wife at 337 Union avenue, Paterson, N. J., the home of his brother-in-law, James Pounds. He was known as a national decorator, and decorated the Pension office in Washington at the time of the last inauguration. He has done such work all over the country. He had many contracts to do decorating in New York City for the approaching Dewey celebration. Crane is the third man to die while working on the Dewey decorations. Sculptors Giovanni Turini and Caspar Bebero, both of whom were engaged on the statuary for the Dewey principal arch at Madison square, died suddenly.

Dewey Decorations Cost Another Life.

Ira O. Estey of New Haven, Conn., was a renowned athlete, but he was also a Christian Scientist. He is dead. "They let this magnificent specimen of manhood perish without even trying to ease his moments of agony," said Dr. Barnett, medical examiner of the Borough of West Haven. Estey was a champion weight hurler twenty years ago, and his weight and stamina were so great that he was "anchor" on the tug-of-war team of Dartmouth College. It was a house painter who pretended to succor him in his fatal illness. His name is Edward T. Perry. Among the "divine healers" of this city he is reputed to be a practitioner of great attainments.

After a brisk meeting, enlivened by the exchange of such pet names as "liar" and "shark," the shareholders of the insolvent New York National Building and Loan association decided to stick to the receivers appointed by the court and not to try to effect a reorganization.

Lively Session of a Loan Association.

The concern started in business a few years ago under the management of W. F. Thompson, President, offering to pay good dividends on investments—5 per cent surely and 8 per cent probably. Mr. Thompson was succeeded recently by J. N. Walter, who also expected to do great things. Then came the crash which had long been threatening. The gorgeous offices at 11 Broadway were deserted. When the bank examiner recently found the concern insolvent the Supreme Court appointed Clifton W. Hartridge and William C. Breed receivers.

John C. Ten Eyck, a lawyer who advocated a plan to reorganize the concern at today's meeting, was called a shark by B. F. Jackson, one of those present. Mr. Ten Eyck shouted "I'm false, false," at some of Mr. Jackson's statements, and once when Ten Eyck leaned close to Jackson the latter shouted: "Take your face away or I'll smash it." Mr. Ten Eyck withdrew his face.

FAIL TO GET PAVING BLOCKS.

Work on Rush Street Bridge Delayed Indefinitely—Candidates for Position of Engineer Examined.

The pavement of Rush street bridge is likely to continue full of holes and dangerous to trucks and bicycles. The laying of a new pavement of creosoted blocks was to begin today, according to the terms of a contract let July 27, but the blocks cannot be obtained. The creosoted article provided for in the specification is made by only one factory in the country, and this factory is so far behind in its orders it cannot deliver the blocks for a month.

Superintendent of Streets Doherty said yesterday that many complaints about the condition of the bridge had been made.

Complain of Blasting.

Representatives of the Thirteenth Ward Improvement association, headed by Alderman Fowler, called on Acting Mayor Walker to present a petition against the blasting in the Artesian Stone and Lime company's works at Ohio street and Grand avenue.

County Can Pay in Cash.

The County Commissioners at their meeting passed the expense account for August, the figures being $213,624. The items were: Supplies, $40,734; salaries, $162,567; miscellaneous, $7,284; contingent fund, $3,247. President Irwin sent a letter to the board in which he said the board could get through the year without paying in scrip. After August obligations are met there will be $151,000 left in the general fund. With the earnings of the fee offices, uncollected taxes, etc., he is confident there will be no trouble.

EVANSTON IN NEED OF FUNDS.

Coming Year's Deficit Estimated at Over $50,000—Shakeup in Fire and Police Departments.

The Evanston Council found last night that it was confronted by a deficit of $57,771 for the coming year. It was decided to consolidate the offices of Chief and Captain of Police, and the Finance committee refused to vote $35,000 for a new library site.

The recent fire which destroyed the residence of Harvey B. Hurd provoked much criticism against the fire department. A committee was appointed to investigate the department.

Some of the Aldermen are interested in a plan to purify the water supply by electricity, and the scheme may be given a trial.

Pushed from a Train and Killed.

Davenport, Ia., Sept. 5.—[Special.]—An unknown passenger on the Rock Island murdered a companion here tonight by pushing him off the moving train. The victim was caught in the wheels of a passing freight and instantly killed. The murderer sprang to the ground and escaped.

Just Try for Your Complexion

Chamelin's Liquid Pearl, 50 cents, pink or white. Marvelous beautifier of great results.

PEACE FOR PARTY CLUBS.

TAMMANY AND COUNTY DEMOCRACY TO ACT IN HARMONY.

Mayor Harrison Will Do Ward Work Through the Former and Call on the Latter to Escort Him—Plan a Tour Through Ohio and Kentucky—County Committee Meets and Fails to Take a Vote on Certain Men Slated for Retirement.

Peaceful relations are to be established between the local Tammany and the Cook County Democracy. Mayor Harrison and his machine will recognize both organizations. When the Mayor wants an escort he will call on the Marching club. When ward work is to be done Tammany's wigwams will be appealed to.

There is a scheme on foot now to have the Mayor make a tour through Ohio and Kentucky next month in the interests of McLean and Goebel. It is proposed that the County Democracy Marching club shall accompany him. The County Democracy in consequence has canceled its proposed journey on Sept. 23 to Denver.

It is said Mayor Harrison and his escort will visit Toledo, Cleveland, Columbus, and Cincinnati in Ohio; Covington, Lexington, and Louisville in Kentucky. The plan is discussed with enthusiasm by Captain Farrell and his marchers. They see in it a ten days' outing for the cause.

County Committee Meets.

Some of the local Democratic politicians marked for reelection to the rear are feeling easier. No action was taken against them by the County committee at its meeting yesterday afternoon. They regard this as an indication that the machine has receded from its determination to make a wholesale slaughter of disturbers.

Not many of the leaders were present. Chairman Thomas Gahan did not attend, and William Loeffler is away on his vacation. A. J. Jones presided, and Robert E. Burke so managed matters as to prevent the transaction of any important business. It was decided not to hold another meeting until the first Tuesday in December, and thus give many of the disturbers time to make their peace.

The special committee on reorganization failed to make the long looked for decapitation report. Maurice M. O'Connor, committeeman for the Seventeenth Ward, sent in his resignation. It was accompanied by a recommendation from him that William Cullen be elected as his successor. Both resignation and recommendation were referred to the special committee. T. J. Powers was recommended for committeeman from the Twenty-eighth Ward in place of Thomas O'Brien.

Political Show at Texas Fair.

The Texas State fair is to be made a political show, at least for one day. The Ways and Means bureau of the Democratic National committee has arranged to make Oct. 2 Democratic day, and Sam B. Cook, the manager, thinks it will add $50,000 to the campaign fund. The drawing cards, he says, will be W. J. Bryan, O. H. P. Belmont of New York, W. J. Stone and Champ Clark of Missouri, Mayor Harrison and the County Democracy, if they will go.

Headquarters in Unity Building.

Sam B. Cook predicts that J. G. Johnson, slated for general manager of the National Democratic committee, will have his headquarters on the tenth floor of the Unity Building. The leaders are having some difficulty, it seems, in finding a suitable man to take P. J. Devlin's place as head of the Literary bureau.

Advancing Yates' Boom.

Copies of a Jacksonville paper containing Richard Yates' letter announcing himself a candidate for Governor, also the indorsements of several country newspapers, were received by Republican politicians in Chicago. This gave rise to a report that the anti-Tanner leaders would support Mr. Yates in the event he carries his home county this week and gets control of the new committee to be selected next Saturday. It was said, too, that the sudden boom for Yates meant that W. J. Calhoun would not enter the race. Mr. Calhoun said, however, he was not yet ready to make public announcement of his intentions.

HONECK AND HUNDHAUSEN HELD

Murderers of Koeller Arraigned in Justice Doyle's Court and the Hearing Set for Sept. 15.

Richard Honeck and Herman Hundhausen, who confessed to the murder of Walter F. Koeller at 880½ Fulton street Saturday night, were taken into Justice Doyle's court yesterday heavily handcuffed and closely watched by half a dozen policemen. They were charged formally with murder, held without bail, and the hearing set for Sept. 15, the day after the Coroner's inquest.

Loyal Clay Foster, who was brought back from Columbia, Tenn., confessed to Chief of Police Kipley that on the night of June 13 he shot and killed James Gibson in his residence at 4021 Fifth avenue in self-defense, he asserted. The capture of Foster was effected after a long chase through several States in the South. Foster is a colored man, as was also Gibson.

Sure-Formalin (Hiner and Amend), a new antiseptic and prophylactic. The ideal mouth and tooth wash. Gile & Bissell, 44 Monroe street and 34 Washington street, agents.

DR. KROHN OUT OF THE RACE.

Kankakee Man Withdraws as Candidate for Head of Normal School—Giffin May Get Principalship.

Dr. W. O. Krohn of Kankakee, who was a strongly backed applicant for the place of principal of the Chicago Normal School, left vacant by the resignation of Colonel Francis W. Parker, withdrew from the race yesterday, and notice to this effect was given the committee of the Board of Education having charge of this school. Professor William Giffin, the present assistant principal, was continued in charge indefinitely. While the matter is not settled, it is thought the outcome will be the permanent appointment of Professor Giffin.

The committee selected and fixed the salaries of the following normal school teachers recommended by Dr. Andrews:

William Schoch, head of mathematical department $2,000
Lura W. Sandborn, physical training 1,500
H. O. Driscoll, assistant in physical training 1,000
Florence F. Raymond, curator 750
Rose Mullay, geography 1,000
Helen M. Dickey, librarian 1,000
Sara Glass, assistant in art extension 1,000
Olive Russell, kindergarten 1,000
Zora Brown, assistant in kindergarten 750
H. M. Shephard, assistant in science 1,000
Irene I. Cleaves, assistant in history 1,000

The Committee on School Management decided to open the night schools on Nov. 14, to continue until Dec. 23. The delay in opening is due to lack of money, there being only $23,000 in the fund.

Superintendent Andrews has recommended to the School Management committee substituting the Standard dictionary for Webster's. He holds that the former is more modern and simpler and that by its use reforms in the system of spelling will be made possible.

"The system of diacritic marks in the Standard dictionary," said Dr. Andrews, "I consider the best yet devised. There are but five, against nine in Webster's, and they make a complete sign alphabet. The student who becomes acquainted with it will have learned how to pronounce not only English but Latin and Greek, French, German, and other languages."

The Board of Education will meet tonight for the first time since the beginning of its summer vacation. It will act on the question of creating a child study department and of making a change in dictionaries.

The Catholic parochial schools throughout the city were opened in the morning for the school year with 53,000 pupils in attendance, a large increase over last year. Several schools have been added to the system, making the number seventy-five. Natius' College resumed with approximately 500 students. De La Salle Institute with upwards of 400, the two academies of the Sacred Heart, on the North and West Sides respectively, with increased attendances over last year.

The most important acquisition is the parochial high school for girls, West Taylor and Cypress streets, opened with an attendance of 100. It is conducted by the Order of the Blessed Virgin Mary, and Sister Hilary is at its head.

READY FOR TRUST CONFERENCE

Plans for Opening Complete—Governor and Mayor to Welcome Delegates—Industrial Commissioners Coming.

Arrangements for opening the national trust conference next week are nearly completed. At the meeting of the Civic federation committee yesterday afternoon it was decided to have Governor Tanner and Mayor Harrison welcome the delegates. The conference will be called to order at 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning in Central Music Hall by Franklin H. Head, President of the Civic federation. Secretary Easley received telegrams from the Attorneys General of Texas, Minnesota, Montana, Missouri, Wisconsin, and Arkansas stating that they would be present.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 5.—The Industrial commission reconvened today and authorized the attendance of Professor Jenks and one member of each of its subcommissions at the trust conference in Chicago. The resolution says attendance is to be "for the purpose of seeking information on the trust question, but not to bind this commission as to any findings of the conference on industrial, commercial, labor, and transportation combinations, and in no way to express any official opinion of this commission."

Another Anti-Trust Delegate.

Springfield, Ill., Sept. 5.—[Special.]—Governor Tanner today added the name of Homer J. Tice of Greenview to the list of delegates to attend the anti-trust conference at Chicago.

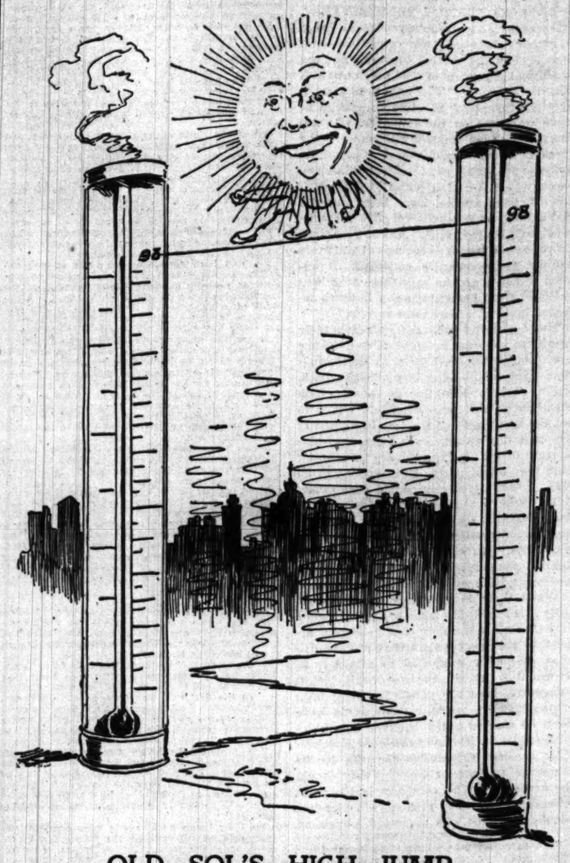
MYSTERIOUS SHOTS IN A FLAT.

Wounded Man Gone and Police Arrest Mrs. Hamburgh and Mathew Lang at 76 Twenty-fourth Street.

Two shots fired in the flat of Ralph Hamburgh, 76 Twenty-fourth street last night called the police to the house. They found the rooms spattered with blood and Mrs. Hamburgh and Mathew Lang, a roomer, alone in the flat. Mrs. Hamburgh said a man, named Baker, called at the house, quarreled, and fought with her husband. Two shots were fired and then Baker ran out the front door and Hamburgh out the rear door. She did not know who fired the shots. Mrs. Hamburgh and Lang were held without bail pending an investigation.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c



OLD SOL'S HIGH JUMP.

SHAMROCK'S SECOND SPIN.

CHALLENGER FOR THE AMERICA'S CUP RACES WITH ERIN.

Sir Thomas Lipton on Board His Yacht During Its Brush with Its Consort—Steam Yacht Takes a Good Lead and Then the Green Flyer Gradually Catches Up and Passes It—Critics Find Fault with the Work to Windward.

New York, Sept. 5.—[Special.]—The Irish challenger for the America's cup left its anchorage in Sandy Hook bay in front of the government barracks at ten minutes past 10 o'clock this forenoon for its second spin in the waters in which a month hence it will enter in its struggle with Columbia for the coveted trophy.

Its crew started to hoist its mainsail, the identical one which it carried yesterday, at 9 o'clock. Thomas Ratsey, its sailmaker, and William Fife Jr., its designer, had come aboard immediately from the steam yacht Erin, in which they had slept over night, the guests of Sir Thomas Lipton. Erin lay off from Shamrock a few hundred yards nearer the point of the Hook.

Shamrock's mainsail put up, it started in tow for the open ocean. When the challenger had arrived near the Scotland lightship the Erin overhauled it and Sir Thomas Lipton went aboard.

At 11:22 the hawser from the tug was cast off and Shamrock started on a beat to the southward with the wind over its port bow. It stood in shore on the port tack towards Normandie, Erin keeping about half a mile behind. The big single sticker scarcely bent to the breeze, but it kicked up a little sea in its wake. There was a "big bone" in its teeth and it jumped considerably in the choppy sea.

Shortly before noon Shamrock tacked off shore with considerably freshened wind. It listed considerably, though not quite so much as is the wont of Columbia in such a breeze.

At that time, as closely as could be estimated, it had covered about seven miles along shore, although the actual distance sailed was longer, for it had done a good bit of tacking.

At 12:45, when about ten miles off shore, Shamrock came around for a clear run before the wind, with boom well over to starboard and spinnaker set.

When Shamrock turned for shore Erin steamed away ahead of it at full speed and was a mile or so in the lead. For a quarter of an hour it was a fine race between the steam yacht and the green craft, which came dashing along like a racehorse. Length by length Shamrock gained on Erin, and at 1 o'clock was alongside of it.

Off the wind a light wave was breaking across its bow, and it left scarcely a curl in its wake. In three minutes it had passed Erin and was spinning along.

The tug Lawrence also made a spirited effort to keep up with Shamrock. The tug did catch it, but had to fall back.

At 1:30 p. m. Shamrock took in its spinnaker and went on the port tack. It had then got back almost to the starting line between the Scotland and Sandy Hook lightships.

A few minutes later it rounded the Sandy Hook lightship with its jibtopsail set, and went on a reach in shore. Its run to the Scotland lightship was the best of the day. It footed fast with boom to starboard. This good showing did not satisfy a number of its critics, however, as they declared that either today or yesterday Columbia could have beaten it on its run before the wind to the Scotland lightship. It undoubtedly threw up a good deal of water and lay well over when close hauled, and at times the sea broke over its bows in considerable quantities.

At 1:55 o'clock Shamrock tacked around the Scotland lightship and stood off again in a southeasterly direction, with the wind over the starboard quarter. Twenty minutes later it came up into the wind, dropping its forestaysail, and a few minutes later it hauled down its topsail. It was then taken in tow by the Lawrence, and at 2:25 the journey back to the Hook was begun.

Shamrock's performance for the day was twenty miles in about two hours, over a practically triangular course, showing some excellent work at times.

Sir Thomas Lipton said today: "We don't want to win from a poor boat. What honor is there in that? Furthermore, we don't want to win by a fluke. What we really wish is a good race and to win on our merits.

"If one thing you can be sure, and that is if Columbia defeats us you will have defeated all Great Britain. If it is not good enough to beat Columbia, however, we can challenge again next year, and possibly will."

The speed trials of Shamrock since it came over have materially changed the odds in the betting as the following statement shows:

In London—Seven to four offered by New-Yorkers on Columbia is eagerly accepted by Lipton's friends by cable.

In New York—First odds of 2 to 1 on Columbia are shortened to 5 to 4. There is little betting so far, but plenty of it is expected when the Shamrock delegation arrives from England to back their boat.

OBITUARY.

BISHOP PIERCE, Fayetteville, Ark., Episcopal Bishop of Arkansas, died yesterday. He was for more than a quarter of a century Bishop of Arkansas, and was the first to hold that position.

CHARLES L. BAILEY, Harrisburg, Pa., President of the Central iron works, died yesterday, aged 77 years.

ALFRED HENDERSON, Spring Lake, N. J., head of the seed firm of Peter Henderson & Co., died yesterday, aged 50 years.

Children's photos, 15 best cabinets, platinum finish, 3 styles, $3. Stevens, McVicker's Theater.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Trade	"Lock Front."	Mark.
E. & W.	A Perfect Fitting Collar	"E. & W."

TIME FOR LIGHTING BICYCLE LAMPS. 6:25 p. m.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT ON CITY WATER.

BAD LAKE VIEW. BAD CHICAGO AVE. BAD 14TH ST. BAD HYDE PARK.

[Lake View station supplies all territory north of Fullerton avenue. Chicago avenue station supplies all territory between Fullerton avenue and Kinzie street. Fourteenth street station supplies all territory between Kinzie and Thirty-ninth streets and also the Stock-Yards. Hyde Park station supplies all territory south of Thirty-ninth street except the Stock-Yards.]

CLOSING OF MAILS AT CHICAGO.

European Mails.

Wednesday, Sept. 6.—For France, Italy, Switzerland, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, British India, Austria, Belgium, Netherlands, and Russia, via New York; close at 2, 8, and 10 a. m. and 4:30 p. m. Arrive at 5:20 a. m. and 4:30 p. m.

For Great Britain and Ireland; also mails for Germany, Denmark, Sweden, and Norway will close at 4:30 and 12 p. m. Thursday, via S. S. Campania.

West Indies.

For Cuba, daily at 2 a. m., 1, 6:15, and 7:30 p. m. Arrive 9 a. m. and 8:30 p. m.

For Porto Rico, daily, via New York, at 2, 8, and 10 a. m. and 4:30 p. m. Arrive at 5:20 a. m., 4:30 and 9 p. m.

For Jamaica, via New York, final close 12 p. m. Thursday.

Note—Mail for offices in the Province of Santiago, Cuba, is forwarded to New York from 6:30 p. m. Saturdays until 7:30 a. m. Wednesdays to connect steamer sailing every Thursday. For the balance of week mail is forwarded via Havana to Batabano, thence direct by steamer.

Transpacific Mails.

For Philippines, China, and Japan, via Vancouver, B. C., daily 2 a. m.; final close Sept. 8, 2 a. m.

For Hawaii, via San Francisco, daily 2 a. m. and 9 p. m.; final close Sept. 9, 2 a. m.

For Australia, via Vancouver, B. C., daily 2 a. m.; final close Sept. 17, 2 a. m.

Note—Soldiers' mail to go via Vancouver must be specially addressed.

CHARLES U. GORDON, Postmaster.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, Washington, D. C., Sept. 5—8 p. m.—Forecast for Wednesday and Thursday:

For Illinois—Generally fair Wednesday and Thursday, except probably thunder-storms in the extreme northeast portion Wednesday, not so warm Wednesday in northern portion, variable winds.

For western Pennsylvania and Ohio—Generally fair Wednesday and Thursday, probably not quite so warm Wednesday, fresh to extreme northeast portion, fresh south to west winds.

For Indiana—Generally fair Wednesday and Thursday, not so warm Wednesday in extreme northern portion, variable winds.

For Lower Michigan—Generally fair Wednesday and Thursday, not so warm Wednesday in southeast portion, winds becoming fresh southerly.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

For Upper Michigan—Generally fair Wednesday and Thursday, probably warmer Thursday, fresh north to east winds.

For Wisconsin and Minnesota—Generally fair Wednesday and Thursday, fresh easterly winds.

For Iowa—Generally fair Wednesday and Thursday, probably not quite so warm Wednesday, variable winds.

For Missouri—Fair, continued warm Wednesday and probably Thursday, southerly winds.

Place of observation.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Max. temp.	Direction of wind.	Direction in 12 hours.	Precipitation in 12 hours.	State of weather.
Time taken: Sept. 5, 8 p. m.	Height of						
Abilene	29.90	90	98	S.E.			Clear
Albany	29.88	70	74	S.			Clear
Alpena	30.06	54	82	N.W.			Clear
Atlanta	30.06	66	94	S.E.			Clear
Amarillo	29.82	66	90	S.			Clear
Battleford	29.96	54	68	S.E.			Clo'dy
Bismarck	29.96	66	86	S.			Clo'dy
Buffalo	29.88	64	78	W.		.14	Clear
Boston	29.92	64	72	S.W.		Tr.	Clear
Cairo	29.96	90	98	S.			Clear
Calgary	29.98	52	76	S.		.54	Clear
Charlotte	30.04	58	82	S.			Clear
Cheyenne	29.72	54	80	S.			Clear
Chicago	29.88	62	86	W.		Tr.	Clear
Cincinnati	29.96	92	98	S.W.			Clear
Cleveland	29.90	62	88	S.		.01	Clear
Concordia	29.76	94	102	S.			Clear
Davenport	29.88	90	100	S.W.			Clear
Denver	29.72	62	94	S.E.			Clear
Des Moines	29.84	92	98	S.W.			Clear
Detroit	29.86	62	88	S.W.			Clear
Dodge City	29.76	92	98	S.		.66	Clear
Dubuque	29.90	82	94	N.			Clo'dy
Duluth	30.06	64	90	N.E.			Clear
El Paso	29.76	90	92	S.E.			Clear
Edmonton	29.84	52	60	S.E.			Clo'dy
Galveston	29.94	84	92	S.E.			Clear
Grand Haven	29.92	78	82	N.W.		.20	Fair
Green Bay	30.02	72	86	N.E.			Fair
Havre	29.84	52	66	Calm			Clo'dy
Helena	29.98	60	82	W.			Clear
Huron	29.88	70	78	N.W.		Tr.	Clear
Indianapolis	29.94	90	94	S.W.			Clear
Kansas City	29.86	94	98	S.			Clear
Lander	29.80	78	82	W.			Clear
Little Rock	29.94	90	98	N.E.			Clear
Los Angeles	29.86	74	80	W.			Clear
Marquette	30.16	72	84	W.			Clo'dy
Memphis	29.98	92	96	W.			Clear
Medicine Hat	29.80	52	84	N.W.		.16	Rain
Minnedosa	30.06	50	80	S.			Clear
Montgomery	30.02	78	94	S.E.			Clear
Montreal	29.68	64	86	S.W.		Tr.	Fair
Nashville	30.00	92	98	Calm			Clear
New Orleans	30.02	84	92	S.			Fair
New York City	29.96	70	76	S.W.			Fair
Norfolk	30.06	72	84	S.E.			Clear
North Platte	29.70	86	96	N.E.			Clear
Oklahoma	29.88	76	94	S.			Clear
Omaha	29.76	90	100	S.E.			Clear
Oswego	29.92	74	82	S.W.		Tr.	Clear
Philadelphia	30.00	74	86	S.			Clear
Pittsburg	29.94	84	92	W.			Clear
Pueblo	29.64	62	92	W.			Clear
Qu' Appelle	29.92	56	80	E.			Clo'dy
Rapid City	29.76	72	76	S.E.			Clear
San Francisco	30.04	62	66	W.			Clear
St. Louis	29.92	96	102	S.			Fair
St. Paul	29.98	72	78	N.E.			Fair
Salt Lake City	29.84	74	92	N.W.			Clear
Springfield, Ill	29.92	92	100	S.			Clear
Springfield, Mo	29.92	92	98	S.			Clear
Vicksburg	29.96	82	92	S.		.56	Clo'dy
Washington	30.00	76	82	S.E.			Clear
Williston	29.92	62	84	S.			Clo'dy
Winnipeg	30.10	54	62	N.E.			Clear

WEATHER IN CHICAGO.

The temperature as observed yesterday by L. Manasse, optician, 88 E. Madison street, Tribune Building, was as follows: Thermometer—8 a. m., 76 degrees above zero; 9 a. m., 76; 10 a. m., 77; 11 a. m., 77; 12 m., 81; 1 p. m., 92; 3 p. m., 96; 4 p. m., 94; 6 p. m., 96. Barometer—8 a. m., 29.44; 6 p. m., 29.41.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE COUNTY CLERK ISSUED PERMITS TO wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no place of residence is given:

	Age.
Julien J. Duplain, Lillian Suerth	25—20
J. Harrison McChesney, Alice F. Brookes	32—30
August Forell, Anne Anderson	32—30
Henry H. Miencke, Clara Scheuneman	26—26
David McDonald, Mary E. Trainor	29—26
Frank A. Squier, Dora S. Quillan	22—25
Ray Clark, Bess Levin	21—20
Guy Watson, Nellie F. Keasey	21—20
John W. Stull, Dorothy E. Case	33—21
Edward Asker, London, Eng., Margaret C. Griffith, Montreal	50—37
Ryan Gowdy, Kate C. Hutchins	32—28
Alexander F. Weff, Augusta Jolitz	33—28
William J. Jones, Helen H. Henderson	25—18
Oliver E. Ames, Mathilda O. Martinson	25—23
Louis Kaltenbach, Jessie Powell	32—29
Charles L. Stoddard, Clara M. Ayresman	30—30
Edward Larson, Clara Hanson	24—21
William A. Borchardt, Martha Meski	31—29
Timothy Griffith, Addie Mitchell	51—45
William J. Stitt, Marie Bell	27—25
Frank N. Hillis, Grace K. Maley	27—23
Patrick F. Murphy, Mary Fay	30—30
John Schwanecke, Sophie Kerstenkorn	28—24
John McCarthy, Jessie Halpin	60—30
Hugo Franz, Lizzie Meizer	21—20
Harry Manchester, Jessie E. Averse	21—16
Patrick L. Hewitt, Catherine Nash	31—30
Henry C. Woderow, Augusta Ott	24—20
Josef Perfecki, Regine Machowska	22—19
Carl E. Moore, Charlotte Crichton	22—19
John F. Schunder, Covington, Ky., Theresa Boehme	26—21
John Boehme, Emma Konicek	20—18
Frank Braatz, Minna Kreienberg	24—22
William Frank, Julia Heising	17—23
George H. Griffin, Anne Johnson	27—25
George

The Tribune.

FOUNDED JUNE 10, 1847.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily, single copy..... 2 cents
Sunday, single copy..... 5 cents
Daily, per week..... 12 cents
Daily and Sunday, per week..... 17 cents
Daily, per month..... 50 cents
Daily and Sunday, per month..... 75 cents

BY MAIL IN ADVANCE.

Postage paid in the United States (outside of Chicago city limits) and in Canada and Mexico:

Daily, without Sunday, one year..... $4.00
Daily, without Sunday, six months..... 2.00
Daily, without Sunday, three months..... 1.25
Daily, without Sunday two months..... 1.00
Daily, without Sunday, one month..... .50
Daily, with Sunday, one year..... 6.00
Daily, with Sunday, six months..... 3.00
Daily, with Sunday, three months..... 1.75
Daily, with Sunday, one month..... .75
Sunday issue, one year..... 2.00
Sunday issue, one month..... .25

Give postoffice address in full, including county and State.

Remit by express, money order, draft, or in registered letter, at our risk.

NEW YORK—164 WORLD BUILDING.
WASHINGTON—40 WYATT BUILDING.

Persons wishing to take "The Tribune" by carrier may order it by postal card or by telephone—Express 667. When delivery is irregular make complaint at the office.

DOMESTIC POSTAGE—Twelve pages, 1 cent; 16 to 24 pages, 2 cents; 28 to 40 pages, 3 cents; 44 to 56 pages, 4 cents; 60 pages and over, 5 cents.

FOREIGN POSTAGE—Twelve pages, 2 cents; 16 pages, 3 cents; 24 pages, 4 cents; 32 pages, 5 cents; 40 pages, 6 cents; 44 to 48 pages, 7 cents; 48 to 56 pages, 8 cents; 60 pages and over 9 cents.

Note—The laws of the Postoffice department are strict, and newspapers insufficiently prepaid cannot be forwarded.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1899.

The Alaskan Modus Vivendi.

The news sent over a week ago by the Washington correspondent of THE TRIBUNE that a modus vivendi as to the Alaskan boundary had been agreed on is confirmed. It is not yet certain, however, just where the Canadians are to have a port on tide water. It may be on the Lynn Canal or on the Chilkat Inlet. As the arrangement will be only a temporary one it does not make much difference where the free port is. The important point is to get this vexatious boundary dispute out of the way for the time being and head off possible affrays between angry American miners and overbearing Dominion officials. It may be that by the time the agreement runs out the Klondike will have played out. In that event the Canadians will not be as obstinately set on extending their territory to the navigable waters of the Pacific as they are now, for a free port will have no value and will not be worth fighting over. Americans are not making anything out of the Klondike business now. Dyea and Skaguay have lost most of the trade they had and they will be no worse off after the Canadians have been given a temporary free port than they are at present.

Thomas Hardy on Stonehenge.

Anti-Semitism offers two instances at present in Guerin and Paris which better even than the trial at Rennes show to what lengths patriotic passion joined to race hatred can go. M. Guerin, in his beleaguered house, which realizes the old saying about a man's house being his castle, illustrates not only the anti-Semite hatred carried to a passion but also presents the curious instance of a man who has done enough to bring him into conflict with the law being able to defy that law through the sympathy of the mass of the people. The other instance—that of "Gyp," the novelist—is quite as remarkable in its way as that of M. Guerin. "Gyp," the pseudonym of the Countess de Martel, is known as a writer of sensational novels. Recently she has turned her attention to the all-absorbing Dreyfus case, and in her attacks upon the Jews she out-Guerins Guerin. Not only does she openly and continually attack the Jews, but she has even dared to write the following in Libre Parole: "If one of the witnesses for the prosecution in the Dreyfus case were to shoot M. Labori public opinion would be on the shooter's side." That a sensational, hysterical woman should thus openly advise assassination is not so much to be wondered at perhaps as that a French journal should dare to print such a recommendation.

Christian Schools in Japan.

A Tokio, Japan, dispatch says that new educational regulations have been put in force which prohibit private schools from receiving pupils of school-going age. The effect of this will be to close the Christian kindergartens and primary schools, and to affect higher institutions seriously. When foreign nations agreed to abandon the special privileges enjoyed by their subjects in Japan a sentence was given them that those subjects should receive fair, unprejudiced treatment at the hands of Japanese officials, and that they should not be molested on account of race or religion. It was stipulated that all religions should be tolerated. The action just taken by the Japanese department of education is a blow at the Christian schools. It seems to be the intention to suppress them because the Christian religion is taught in them. That is a shortsighted, bigoted policy. The Japanese are not so completely civilized and so thoroughly educated that they can afford to close one good school, to say nothing of many. They should ask for more Christian schools instead of suppressing those they have. Furthermore, if a spirit of religious intolerance begins to manifest itself in Japan foreign nations will begin to doubt whether they acted wisely in making to Japan the concessions they have made. They will fear that foreigners will not have fair treatment when tried in Japanese courts.

President McKinley's action

in submitting to the Philippine Cabinet a plan for the disarmament, landing of the Philippine population need not be considered as in any way a reflection upon that body. The failure of the commission to secure a peaceful surrender through its peace negotiations with the rebels had somewhat unnecessarily assumed its real mission. The real purpose for which President determined to send the commission was to ascertain what was the best method of disarming the natives and landing the American troops. The commission was not sent to negotiate with the insurgents, but to ascertain the facts and report to the President. The President has the facts and has acted upon them. The commission has performed its duty and is now ready to return home. The President has not yet announced his decision, but it is probable that the commission will be ordered to return at once. The President has no doubt that the commission has done all that could be done to secure a peaceful surrender, and he has no doubt that the commission has done all that could be done to ascertain the best method of disarming the natives and landing the American troops

M'KINLEY TO THE G. A. R.

PRESIDENT TWICE ADDRESSES THE VETERANS IN PHILADELPHIA.

Chief Executive the Central Figure of the Encampment, and Secretary Root Is Loudly Cheered When He Declares That the War in the Philippines Will Be Pushed to a Successful Termination — 25,000 Old Soldiers in the Parade.

Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 5.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The G. A. R. veterans' parade started promptly at 10 a. m. and the last of the procession passed the reviewing stand of the President at 5:45 p. m. Arrangements by the citizens of Philadelphia were excellent, and the parade was a pronounced success in every way. The weather being perfect about 25,000 veterans were in line.

The line of march was viewed by about a million of people, who showed their patriotism by remaining from early morning until the last veteran passed in review. Hospital ambulances were located at various points in the line of the parade to care for the many cases of prostrations which occurred among the women, resulting not so much from heat as by the congested condition of the streets and sidewalks.

As usual on these occasions, Columbia Post made a fine appearance, being headed by the Philadelphia Municipal Band of fifty pieces, together with its own drum and bugle corps.

The President and Cabinet and other distinguished guests were banqueted this evening by Meade Post of Philadelphia, Lafayette of New York City, and Kinsley of Boston. Columbia Post attended in a body.

Everything looks like Chicago getting the next national encampment.

A. J. STONE,
Commander Columbia Post, G. A. R., Chicago.

Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 5.—[Special.]—President McKinley was the central figure of the G. A. R. encampment today. He reviewed the great parade, visited the warships of Admiral Sampson's squadron, and twice addressed the veterans, to whom he was introduced as "Comrade McKinley." Secretary Root, following the President, declared at a banquet in the evening that the war in the Philippines would be pushed to a successful termination. Loud cheering showed the spirit of the veterans.

Speech by the President.

Enthusiasm was rampant tonight. Wherever President McKinley apeared he was greeted by tremendous cheering, particularly at the Academy of Music, where the Grand Army was officially welcomed to the city and State by Mayor Ashbridge and Governor Stone.

The President was introduced as "Comrade" McKinley. He said:

"It has given me great pleasure to associate with you today. I have been deeply touched by many of the scenes which all of us have witnessed. With the joy aside of the glad reunion of old comrades who fought side by side in a common cause and for a common country there was the other sad side, that so many of our comrades who two years ago had marched proudly with you through the City of Buffalo are no longer in the ranks.

"The circle is narrowing. As years roll on one after another is not present at our reunions, but accounted for. They have gone to join the great majority of our comrades who sleep tonight beneath the low green tent whose curtains never outward sway.

"But with it all, my comrades, I could not but inquire, as I witnessed the vast procession of veterans and heard the plaudits of the people, I could not but ask the question: 'What has endeared this vast army to the American people? What has enshrined you in their hearts? What has given you a permanent, unperishable place in history?'

"The answer comes that you saved the nation. It was because you did something; aye, you sacrificed something. You were willing to give up your lives for civilization and liberty; not for the civilization and liberty of as hour, but of ages. That has given you the place in the hearts of the American people.

"Great and good deeds never die, and the Grand Army of the Republic is to be congratulated tonight that the union it saved and the peace it secured at Appomattox Courthouse, more than a third of a century ago, is stronger, better, and dearer to the American people today than ever before in all our history. We are once more and forever one people—one in faith, one in purpose, willing to sacrifice our lives for the honor of our country and the glory of our flag.

"The blue and gray march under one flag—we've got but one flag now—the same that our grandfathers lifted up, the same our fathers bore, and that flag which you kept stainless and made triumphant forevermore.

"I may be pardoned for saying in this presence that this has been one of the happiest days of my life, looking in the faces of my comrades. They are getting a little too old for war, but they are all right.

"That, during last year and this summer, we were able to convene $50,000 of the best young men in the United States was due to the example of your patriotism and the inspiration of your example."

McKinley at a Banquet.

A few minutes later the President's party, with Admiral Sampson and his staff, proceeded to Oddfellows' Hall, where President McKinley was the guest of honor at a banquet given by George G. Meade Post, the Lafayette Post of New York, and the Kingsley Post of Boston.

When the Chief Executive entered the banqueting hall all present arose and cheered.

When the President was introduced by the toastmaster to the diners he arose and said:

"I do not intend to make a speech at this time. I merely want to say that it is a great pleasure to me to be a guest of the three great posts of the Grand Army—Kingsley, Meade, and Lafayette. It has given me genuine pleasure to greet so many of my old comrades in this city of historic memory and patriotic devotion, for I assure you that all the goodness and greatness of Philadelphia is not in the past.

"I could not help but reflect as I passed through the 'Avenue of Fame' today what a volume of history its portraits told. The history of the achievements of the army as well as the navy made well and clear by familiar faces; familiar in that great struggle. Our great commanders were there—Ulysses S. Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Meade, Hancock, and Farragut, and while old Ocean's breast bears a white sail they will be remembered.

"And not only in that gallery of heroes is found the great Captains, but the private soldiers of the army—he who has no insignia of rank but the blue blouse. The men behind the guns of the navy all tell the story of heroism, greatness, and matchless achievement in which we all glory.

"I have about me the army and navy which I command, and every one who wants to speak to you tonight shall speak. The Secretary of War is here, the Secretary of Agriculture is here, and the President of Cornell University, who was the President of the Philippine commion, recently back from Manila, is here. And Admiral Sampson is here, and now, gentlemen of the three great posts, you have your choice."

Root Talks of Philippine War.

When the President had closed Secretary Root was called upon and 700 men thundered their approbation when the War Minister said that the army and navy of the United States would never be withdrawn from the Philippines to leave the islands to the domination of a semi-barbarous clan.

"The soldiers of today, fighting gallantly in the tropical heat and among the rice fields of Luzon," he said, "are your children, and they are worthy of you. I speak for them, because I am charged with the promotion of their welfare and their honor.

"I do not doubt that there may have been square pegs in round holes and round pegs in square holes, but this can and will be remedied. I have spoken of the soldier of today. He is your child. Without you, he could not have been, and you as his fathers have a right to feel proud of his deeds. Of one thing we may be certain. Where the American army goes there also goes justice, freedom of law and order.

"I see no man who wants to fight will be home from the Philippines, and we must leave that country under the dominion of a semi-barbarous race. Our soldiers must complete the war to a successful termination. They will do it, and the President, Congress, and the people will stand behind them."

Colonial Secretary and his apparently brought Great ...veal to the edge of war; ...w who fear that once the ...t in session is removed the ...ed to intermittent and forcible ...hey do so they will enter ...r of the century, and they ...that when they are confronted ...ger power all their talk ...nation is a fraud, and that ...ways was, the creed of the ...might is right."—Dublin

GEORGE B. PETERS INJURED.

Attorney General at Memphis, Tenn., Falls Down Shaft at Stock-Yards —Skull May Be Fractured.

Attorney General George B. Peters of Memphis, Tenn., was seriously injured yesterday morning while making a tour of inspection of the Stock-Yards. He was accompanied by his wife and two daughters and Lieutenant Healey of the Stanton Avenue Police Station, who was acting as guide.

The party was on the third floor of Nelson Morris & Co.'s slaughtering house, when Mr. Peters slipped and fell through a shaft. He struck on the second floor, and when picked up was in a semi-conscious state. He was removed to the Provident Hospital, where the physicians could not say positively what the extent of his injuries are. They fear the skull is fractured at the base of the brain and say his condition is serious.

Mr. Peters, with his wife and daughters, had been visiting several cities, and came to Chicago yesterday.

Memphis, Tenn., Sept. 5.—[Special.]—General George B. Peters is perhaps the best criminal lawyer in Memphis, and one of the foremost lawyers in Tennessee. At present he is attorney for this county. For eight years he served as Attorney General for the county, and was instrumental in sending a large number of noted criminals to the penitentiary. Eldridge Wright, son-in-law of General Peters, left tonight for Chicago.

Saloons Opened in Harvey.

Two saloons opened for business in Harvey yesterday, threats and prayers proving alike unavailing to prevent it, and for the first time in the history of the town drunkenness now are in operation on property free from all liquor restrictions. The Rev. C. S. Moore, President of the Anti-Saloon league, is hopeful of effecting a legal way to drive them out, the saloonmen say incendiarism is the only thing they fear.

Thirtieth Regiment Starts Today.

The Thirtieth Volunteers will leave Fort Sheridan today for San Francisco. Tents and equipments were loaded on the train yesterday, and the regiment was ordered under arms for the first time. The regiment will go to San Francisco, and from there to Manila.

parade today. Twenty-five thousand veterans were in line. The parade in all probability marked the climax of Grand Army encampments from 1867 to eternity.

Parade of the Veterans.

The parade order today comprised the twenty-four departments of the Grand Army of the Republic, all of which were represented, the numbers in some cases, especially that of Illinois, making an imposing array. Each department was preceded by a band, and a number of musical organizations were distributed through the line. Many of the posts bore distinctive emblems representing their State or post, or displayed some mascot which the soldiers bore through the trying days of the great civil conflict.

The post of honor, that of right of line, was assigned to the department of Illinois. John B. Inman of Springfield, Department Commander; General C. A. Partridge, Assistant Adjutant General, and a sta of ten men, at the head of the line, were all mounted. Men on foot carried the national colors and Union Jack. A horseman bore the headquarter's banner, an emblem of white silk, given to the department by the Women's Relief Corps of Illinois. Each post along the line carried two yellow guidons.

G. L. Nevins Post No. 1 of Rockford, headed the big delegation from that State with 100 men, in charge of Thomas G. Lawler, commander. U. S. Grant Post No. 28 of Chicago paraded 125 men, under command of R. H. Peters.

Other Illinois posts and their commanders were:

Washington No. 357, with twenty-five men.
Lyons No. 9, with thirty men.
George A. Custer No. 40, with forty men.
George G. Meade No. 444, with fifty men.
Aurora Post No. 20, with sixty men.
D. F. Stevenson Post No. 30 of Springfield, with forty men.

George H. Thomas No. 5 of Chicago had sixty men in line under command of Thomas Jones. The post carried the flag which was at General Thomas' headquarters during the civil war, and which is now the property of J. E. Sanford of Columbia Post No. 706.

Chicagoans Out for Comfort.

A demonstration of the fact that Chicago men keep open eyes afforded one of the amusing features of the parade. Philadelphia tolerates the stopping at intervals of parades and funerals to allow the trolley cars to pass. The wise Chicagoans had provided themselves with camp-stools, and they used them for all they were worth at every stop at each quarter of an hour during the parade, which consisted of two hours of marching and four hours of standing.

Columbia Post 706 is cutting a big swath. It is not so much in evidence in the usual round of Grand Army festivities, but its individual members are being shown many social attentions. They are stopping at Philadelphia's exclusive hotel, the Stratford. At the same time they are active in promoting the boom which this post started to have the next encampment in Chicago.

The politics of the encampment is affecting the Illinois people little. It seems that there will be no contest for the selection of the next place of meeting, and all that the members of the Executive committee, at their $50 a day headquarters, have to do is to give out Chicago badges to the people who ask for them and take their ease.

It's all over, they say, but at the caucus of seventeen members of the Illinois delegation tonight it was determined to keep up the politics.

Looks Like Rassieur.

On a test vote, taken on a side issue, it would appear that only six of the delegation will vote for Shaw of New York for National Commander, while eleven will support the St. Louis Man, Major Rassieur.

The women's organizations affiliated with the G. A. R. are making quite a stir at this encampment, but the Illinois people in them are not trying to direct the current of discussion or influence the elections. Mrs. Agnes J. Winslow of Chicago, the present President of the Ladies of the G. A. R., does not aspire to succeed herself and is proud to put on the record of her administration, under which the order has increased so largely numerically. Her latest order, issued in a circular today, appoints Emma J. Wicks of Minnesota Assistant National Secretary and Lizzie Wooden of Portland, Ore., National Corresponding Secretary.

The weather here at night has been cool and there has been more or less discomfort at Camp Sexton, where Grant Post of Chicago, Jacquith Post of Buda, Chebanse Post 295, and Onarga Post 416 are sheltered in tents. Last night was particularly unpleasant, when a great blanket of fog was let down. Quite a number left camp towards midnight and in the early morning hours with the avowed intention of hunting dryer quarters. Those who staid built camp fires.

President Reviews Parade.

With President McKinley, Governor Stone and Mayor Ashbridge there were on the reviewing standing today Rear Admiral Melville, Rear Admiral W. T. Sampson, Captain F. E. Chadwick, Captain H. C. Taylor, Captain C. D. Sigsbee, Captain C. J. Train, and a score of other officers of the North Atlantic squadron; Secretary of War Elihu Root, Secretary of Agriculture James F. Wilson, Jacob G. Schurman of the Philippines commission, Secretary to the President J. A. Porter, and Assistant Secretary to the President George B. Cortelyou.

The parade was six hours and ten minutes in passing the reviewing stand. After a portion of the Department of Pennsylvania had passed, these veterans bringing up the rear, the President left to visit Admiral Sampson's fleet, Governor Stone reviewing the remainder of the procession.

McKinley on Battleships.

President McKinley's visit to the fleet today was decided upon this morning when Admiral Sampson called upon the President. It was the intention to have the Chief Executive remain here until Friday to review the naval parade and visit the squadron, but the President's desire to return to Washington tonight caused a rearrangement in the program.

The visit of the President to the squadron proved to be the greatest marine spectacle ever seen here. It was the intention to have President McKinley visit only the New York, but he grew so enthusiastic over the great fighting craft that he made up his mind to inspect all of them. Accordingly he visited the flagship New York, cruiser Brooklyn, and the battleships Indiana, Massachusetts, and Texas.

There was almost a continuous roar of guns during the one and three-quarters hours that it took to inspect the vessels. In all 403 guns were fired by the squadron in President's salutes.

The Presidential party left for Washington at 11:30 o'clock.

MEN OF FINANCE MEET.

CONVENTION OF BANKERS OPENS IN CLEVELAND.

Chicago and Illinois Strongly in Evidence, Political Plans Being Laid Early in the Conference—Success in Securing the Passage of Uniform Laws—Prosperity of the West Set Forth in the Annual Address of President Russel.

Cleveland, O., Sept. 5.—[Special.]—Chicago and Illinois are strongly in evidence at the bankers' convention, which opened here today with 1,200 financiers in attendance. The delegation from Illinois met this afternoon and did a little political work which may bear fruit later on in the convention. As a result, George F. Ord will be Illinois' candidate as a member of the Executive council, Mr. Ord was selected over John L. Hamilton and Edward G. Leisey. George M. Reynolds of the Continental National Bank of Chicago was instructed to urge before the convention the candidacy of William Cornwell of Buffalo for First Vice President of the association.

There is a strong fight on this office, Alvah Trobridge and Bradford Rhodes both being candidates. All the aspirants are from New York.

Former Speaker of the Illinois House Curtiss will be the State's candidate for Vice President from Illinois. Each State represented in the association is entitled to a Vice President, a position largely honorary in character.

Report on Uniform Laws.

A conspicuous figure in the convention today was Frank W. Tracy of Springfield, Ill., a veteran banker, who submitted a report from the Committee on Uniform Laws showing how a dozen or fourteen States, as well as the District of Columbia, had adopted a law formed by his committee looking to the treatment of commercial paper. Mr. Tracy did not read his report in full owing to the difficulty in being heard. He said:

"With all due deference to our Cleveland friends and their judgment this is the worst hall as to acoustic properties I have ever been in."

In the course of his report he said:

"One-third of the States have been conquered in three years. The remainder can easily be conquered in five years more, as the momentum given by getting each State quickens the movement in every other State. Indeed, the project, which was pronounced chimerical by many three years ago, and entirely too Utopian for success, now begins to assume the condition of actuality, and in a few years more the bankers and business-men of the country probably will see commercial paper passing State lines as freely and with as little friction as the national currency now does.

"The whole civilized world will then probably enjoy one universal law, so that wherever we deal in commercial paper in New York, in San Francisco, in London, in Hongkong, in Manila, in Honolulu, or in Havana, we will have the same rule governing all."

Rhodes' Plan Rejected.

The committee was thanked and on motion its services were continued.

During the morning session Bradley Rhodes of New York submitted a plan for election of the officers on a roll-call of the States. The proposition received only four votes. The discussion on the measure was heated.

In the afternoon the delegates were driven over the parks and boulevards in equipages provided by local bankers. In the afternoon and evening the delegates attended a reception at the suburban home of Colonel and Mrs. Myron T. Herrick. On the return an empty car was ahead of the party to see that the tracks were clear and that the car would not be dynamited.

Address of President Russel.

In his annual address George H. Russel, Detroit, President of the association, said in part:

"In the last two or three years we note greater resources and a growing independence of the money centers on the part of the South and West. But we must accept the conditions that now exist, and recognize the fact that with the age and greater wealth of this nation the rates of interest will gradually and naturally decline. We recovered slowly from the financial disturbances of 1893, but during the following five years, by enforced economies, the lesser cost of living, the sale of our surplus crops, the large production of our mines, we awoke to the fact that we were a rich country and will hold our place as a creditor among the nations of the world.

"It is to be hoped that this condition will not again stimulate a fever of speculation, which when it breaks, as it did in 1893, may reduce us to a long and anxious period of convalescence. We must profit by the old lessons of the past. In times like these we take our reckoning and set our course.

"In times of such prosperity as this bankers will be tempted with many visionary schemes, in which large profits are promised. These must be avoided, while we must not too conservatively deny aid and encouragement to the development of our most wonderful resources.

"I have referred to the growing wealth and financial independence of the South and West. I can best give you an instance by citing statistics from my own State of Michigan, which are easiest obtainable to me. The year ending June 30, 1899, in the 185 State banks, 80 national banks, and 3 trust companies of Michigan there was an increase in the total deposits of $20,949,795.53. Of this amount $8,544,623.77 was in savings deposits. Jan. 1, 1899, there was a total deposit in the banks of Michigan of $127,975,406,775, and on July 1, 1899, there was a total of $140,311,558.29, showing a gain for the first six months of this year of over $13,000,000.

"I have no theory of currency reform to propose. I trust that the recommendation of the Congressional committee appointed for that purpose will declare unequivocally in favor of the gold standard, sift and reconcile the differences of theorists, and propose such moderate reform measures as will commend themselves to the united support of this association. I am a State banker, yet I desire a currency under national regulation, and it may be that under the policy to which we seem committed we shall likely have bonds enough to secure a sufficient issue of currency and reserve gold enough accumulated by the banks to meet any probable call for redemption of currency.

"We have looked with alarm upon the formation of industrial combinations or trusts, so-called, and yet many of them, conservatively formed, will remain with us, and by economical administration and a lessening of the cost of selling to the consumer, may serve to largely expand our home and foreign trade. Bankers, after a time, will need to investigate more carefully and discriminate fairly among these gigantic industrial organizations. Like the department stores to the small merchants, these larger corporations will seriously affect the business of the banks in cities which are not favored with the location of their head offices and financial management."

Growth of Membership.

Secretary James R. Branch, in his annual report, submitted figures to show that the paid membership has increased from 1,325, with annual dues of $10,597, in 1880, to 3,915, with annual dues of $33,240, in 1899.

In the last year 211 members were lost through failure, liquidation, and withdrawal from the association, leaving the membership at the beginning of the fiscal year 3,174. Seven hundred and forty-one members joined from Sept. 1, 1898, to Sept. 1, 1899, a net gain over last year's total membership of 530.

The roll now embraces 3,915 members, whose capital, surplus, and undivided profits aggregate $1,290,192,197; combined deposits, $4,501,267,228; total, $5,731,550,519. This is $641,211,625 more than the same assets of last year's members.

These figures do not include the capital and deposits of 372 members who are private bankers and make no statements.

The report of Treasurer George M. Reynolds of Chicago showed that the total income for the last year was $125,151.64. The total balance on hand is $63,084.90.

The report of the Protective committee showed that the work of detecting and convicting bank robbers and swindlers has progressed with great success during the last year.

Tomorrow's program will consist of five-minute statements by bankers on the general condition of business in the various States, and thirty-minute discussions on practical banking questions. A discussion on "How Can the United States Become the Clearing-House of the World" will be opened by W. R. Trigg of Richmond, Va.

ATCHISON NATIONAL BANK FAILS

Controller of the Currency Orders the Doors Closed—Bad Investments the Cause.

Atchison, Kas., Sept. 5.—The Controller of the Currency today closed the doors of the Atchison National Bank. The action occasioned considerable excitement among depositors.

According to its report of June 30 last the bank had a capital of $50,000; surplus and undivided dividends, $11,385; due depositors, $159,163; circulation outstanding, $45,000; total resources and liabilities, $295,548.

C. S. Jones, National Bank Examiner for Kansas, has been appointed temporary receiver.

Norton Barratt, the founder's son, and now President of the bank, is the principal stockholder. When notified a few days ago by the Controller that $30,000 of the bank's paper would have to be charged off as bad and be made up by the stockholders, President Barratt made strenuous but ineffective efforts to raise the amount. President Barratt is ill.

It is estimated that the bank's assets will pay from 60 to 80 cents on the dollar. The county has $47,000 deposited in the bank, secured by the American Surety company. Some comment is made on the fact that one depositor withdrew $17,000 this morning, before the failure was announced.

It is said that Norman Barratt was literally both President and cashier, although Charles Barratt was known as cashier. The directors are: S. F. Stoll of Atchison; B. F. Denison of Lincoln, Neb.; Mrs. Norman Barratt's father, and H. Solomon of Kansas City.

PARIS FAIR SAFE FROM BOYCOTT

Willard A. Smith Returns from France and Says Dreyfus Disturbance Will Not Affect Exposition.

Willard A. Smith, director of transportation and civil engineering of the Paris exposition of 1900, arrived here yesterday from France, where he has been studying methods for installing the American exhibits at the exposition.

"The disturbances in France will have no effect on the exposition," said he. "No foreign government is making any changes in its plans or abating in enthusiasm. The Dreyfus verdict may cause commotion when announced, but no permanent change will be effected by it. The general opinion among all classes seems to be that Dreyfus will be convicted, in which case the uprisings will be of little moment. If Dreyfus should be acquitted undoubtedly there will be trouble, but I feel confident that the French government is strong enough to cope with any disorder which may arise.

"The report that the Jews will boycott the exposition if Dreyfus is found guilty I regard as unfounded. I have talked with the commissioners from nearly every country that will have an exhibit, and I see little fear from that quarter."

Commissioner General Peck is detained at Oconomowoc by the illness of his mother, and probably will not be at headquarters for several days.

DISTRICT MUST FOOT BILL.

Ultimatum to Drainage Board Delivered by Joliet's Mayor Affecting New Bridges.

Joliet, Ill., Sept. 5.—[Special.]—Mayor John B. Mount and Drainage Trustees Boldenweck and Wetner and their attorney held a conference here today in regard to the new bridges to be erected over the canal here. Mayor Mount insisted that the district shall pay all the cost of the new Cass street bridge, shall put the abutments and piers of the present Jackson street bridge in as good a condition as new, and shall repair the condemned structure over the river and channel at Jackson street so that it will be safe for public travel until such time as all the work on the Joliet end of the big channel shall have been completed. Should the sanitary district consent to do this the Mayor will then allow the drainage people to repudiate the existing contract and to tear down the old bridge at Jefferson street and to utilize the temporary structure for public travel pending the construction of the new bridge. This the trustees refused today, but will lay the ultimatum before the Drainage board tomorrow for action.

NEW PHASE OF BANKRUPT LAW.

Defendant in Suit Charged with Transferring Property to Avoid Paying His Debts.

Springfield, Ill., Sept. 5.—[Special.]—Judge Allen in the United States District Court heard the arguments on the demurrer of James Nevins of Modesto to the petition of Henry Mitchell, in which the latter asked that the order of Referee Shutt declaring Nevins a bankrupt be set aside. The court took the matter under advisement and will render his decision later. This is the first proceeding of this kind that has come before a court since the bankruptcy law went into effect. Nevins is charged with transferring property, amounting to about $45,000, for the purpose of evading payment of his debts. It is charged that he gave this amount of property to his daughter a few days before he took the bankrupt law. Through his attorney, General Rinaker of Carlinville, Nevins filed a demurrer to the petition, claiming that the allegations in the petition were false.

CORONER MAY MAKE ARRESTS.

Attorney General Akin Rules That He Has the Same Power as Other Officers.

Springfield, Ill., Sept. 5.—[Special.]—Attorney General Akin has rendered an opinion that the Coroner of a county has power to arrest violators of the law, the same as any other officer of the county. The opinion was rendered upon request of Coroner H. J. Bailey of Madison County, who has been requested by residents of the Town of Madison to come there and close the gambling-houses.

SAFE-BREAKERS GET $900.

Saloon of E. A. Welch of Highwood, Who Is Also Village Treasurer, Raided by Skillful Burglars.

Skilled cracksmen raided the saloon of E. A. Welch at Highwood early yesterday morning, blew open the safe, and took nearly $900 in negotiable checks and cash. Mr. Welch is village treasurer, and the burglars probably expected to get much more cash, but only $17 of the money taken was village funds.

WALKS ON TRACK TOO OFTEN.

Aged Man Disregards Warning and Is Killed by a Train at La Salle.

La Salle, Ill., Sept. 5.—[Special.]—Richard Sperber, 80 years old, a wealthy contractor of Peru, Ill., was struck and killed by the east-bound Rock Island passenger train today. He had been warned against walking on the track, but the practice was a hobby with him.

Decision in Miners' Case.

Little Rock, Ark., Sept. 5.—Judge John H. Rogers of the federal court has delivered an opinion in the strike controversy at Fort Smith involving the question of State and federal prerogatives. He has decided that the United States District Court has jurisdiction over the action of the State court in issuing an injunction restraining commercial companies from importing miners and restraining railroad companies from transporting such miners from another State into Arkansas, and therefore dissolved the injunction issued by Judge Rowe of the State court.

Chicago Live Stock Inspection.

Springfield, Ill., Sept. 5.—(Special.)—The weekly report of the inspection of cattle at the Union Stock-Yards, Chicago, is as follows: Number inspected, 1311; passed on inspection, 97; held for post-mortem, 54; passed on post-mortem, 19; condemned and tanked as unfit for food, 5; cases of tuberculosis discovered on post-mortem, 5.

Tanner Delegates Beaten.

Jacksonville, Ill., Sept. 5.—[Special.]—In seven primary districts the Tanner candidates for county central committeemen have been defeated, and in two districts they won only by a baby's breadth. The Tanner delegates to the county convention will be outnumbered two to one.

WILL FIGHT LATE TAXES.

REVIEWERS' TACTICS LIKELY TO PROVOKE LEGAL OPPOSITION.

All Figures Should Be in Hands of the County Clerk Tomorrow—Attorney Mayer Says His Firm Will Oppose Subsequent Advances—Last Day for Realty Complaints Is Sept. 7—South Town Total $50,000,000 Less—Many Increases Ordered.

All realty and personal property tax returns for Cook County, fully revised by the Board of Review, must be in the hands of the County Clerk tomorrow, according to the new revenue law. The Revising board, however, has not yet completed the revision of personalty, and the Assessors have not concluded the listing of assessments spread on real estate. As a result trouble is threatening from various quarters and the outcome may decide the fate of the new tax system.

President Upham insists that revision will continue into October. Isaac Mayer of the firm of Moran, Kraus & Mayer, the legal combination which is expected to be foremost in the fight on the law, asserts that review made after Sept. 7 will be illegal and void, and that the courts will be asked to interfere in the collection of taxes levied on valuations spread by the reviewers after this date. County Clerk Knopf is out of the city, but his representatives state emphatically that his return during the latter part of the week will be marked by the shifting of the blame for delay on the reviewers. Politicians say that the County Clerk will not interfere.

Last Day for Complaints.

The Board of Review announced that no real estate complaints will be received after tomorrow. The failure of citizens to secure hearings on excessive assessments, it is asserted, will bring about further opposition. As some real estate figures have not been given out there will be practically no revision of Chicago's realty.

Realty Drop Over $50,000,000.

The Assessors state that the real estate returns from the South Town probably will be $50,000,000 below last year. The decrease may even reach $60,000,000. In 1898 the cash total for this district was $367,680,900. The returns of fourteen out of fifteen of the South Town books this year show a fair cash value of $468,429,795. Upon these returns the reviewers have indicated that horisontal advances will be ordered. Such a step will precipitate the opposition of the Real Estate board. The fight against horisontal increases on country town realty is rapidly crystallizing.

Whisky Trust's Light Tax.

The whisky trust is to escape easily in Cook County. President Upham states that but one distillery is in operation in the county, and this concern was closed when tax returns were made on April 1. This is the Shufeldt distillery. The machinery, the only property assessible, is listed at a few thousand dollars. At the Shufeldt warehouses on Lizzie street the stored product, said to be the property of the Spirits Distributing company, is assessed at $200,000. The trust's other distilleries—the Riverdale and Calumet—are not running, and the small assessments levied on machinery by country deputy assessors will stand.

Crusade on Tax Fixing.

President Upham will hold a conference with State's Attorney Deneen soon and the crusade against would-be tax-fixers will be outlined. Orlando C. Smith, President of the Smith-Wallace Shoe company, 220 Franklin street, told Mr. Upham last night that his firm had been approached, but the would-be "agent" was not listened to.

Some Big Increases Ordered.

The more important changes in trade assessments ordered last night by the Board of Review follow:

Name.	Assessors' full valuation.	Board of Review's valuation.
WHOLESALE GROCERS.		
Sprague, Warner & Co....	$1,250,000	Confirmed
Reid, Murdoch & Co.....	1,000,000	500,000
Franklin MacVeagh & Co..	677,000	Confirmed
W. M. Hoyt & Co.....	169,874	250,000
Turner, Cooper & Co.....	175,850	275,000
W. J. Quan.....	213,063	277,000
McNeil & Higgins Co.....	150,000	300,000
Steele, Wedeles & Co....	219,945	300,000
FOUNDRIES.		
Gates Iron Works.....	$ 169,500	$ 200,000
National Malleable Castings Co.....	322,147	500,000
Dearborn Foundry Co..	Not assessed	40,000
BRICK MANUFACTURERS.		
Murphy & Lorimer Brick Co.....	Not assessed	$ 4,000
Henry J. Luther.....	$ 950	4,000
Jefferson Brick Co....	Not assessed	4,000
Hahnemann & Kimball Clay Works.....	Not assessed	5,000
Thomas Molding Co....	Not assessed	5,000
PAWNBROKERS.		
Card & Eacutt.....	Not assessed	$ 20,000
Lipman's Loan Co.....	$ 7,250	15,700
S. Heyman & Co.....	3,575	10,000
People's Loan Office....	1,600	10,000
Frank's Collateral Loan Bank	3,200	40,000
RETAIL GROCERS.		
C. H. Slack.....	$ 29,970	$ 65,000
Stanton & Co.....	12,000	20,000
Owego Starch Factory....	24,821	30,000
ENGRAVERS AND LITHOGRAPHERS.		
J. Manz & Co.....	$ 5,500	$ 40,000
S. H. Childs & Co.....	47,500	85,000
Franklin Eng. Co.....	10,100	22,000

Figures on Realty Returns.

Further announcements of real estate returns are made by the Assessors as follows:

Book 4—	Assessed valuation.	Full valuation.
WEST TOWN.		
1899	$1,195,000	$2,990,000
1898	876,500	5,765,000
Book 24—		
1899	260,240	1,401,200
1898	126,510	1,265,100
Book 45—		
1899	474,765	2,373,825
1898	162,940	1,629,400
NORTH TOWN.		
Book 1—		
1899	$1,411,815	$7,059,075
1898	924,550	9,245,500

M'LEAN MAKES NO PROMISES.

Declares in an Affidavit That the Ohio Nomination Was Won Without Pledges.

Cincinnati, O., Sept. 5.—[Special.]—John R. McLean, Democratic nominee, acting under the Garfield law, filed in the County Clerk's office today an account of his expenses incurred in connection with his candidacy for the Governorship of Ohio. His affidavit is a typewritten document, and when it was finished it was submitted to McLean, who wrote in a bold, heavy hand the following addition: "No promises; traveling expenses and incidentals, $500."

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

The United States cruiser Marblehead arrived at San Francisco from the Atlantic side.

Three hundred union carpenters struck in Omaha for an increase of five cents an hour. They have been receiving 30 cents.

Edward Welden, one of the crew of the Oregon, is dying of consumption at Los Angeles. His mother lives in Chicago.

George W. Shepard, a Milwaukee broker, has been arrested on the charge of embessling $13,000 from the Durand estate, of which he is administrator.

A settlement of the strike of the coal miners of the Chicago and Alton subdistrict probably will be effected tomorrow. The scale of 40 cents will be the basis.

Detective Weiss of Chicago reports at Decatur that he has secured damaging evidence against Alexander Jester, who is accused of murdering the brother of John W. Gates.

The steamer City of Topeka, which arrived at Port Townsend from Alaska, brought a number of miners from Copper River, who tell stories of hard luck and death in the gold fields.

Thomas A. Edison and other Eastern capitalists have bought the Ortiz grant in New Mexico for $1,000,000. Mr. Edison has a new process for treating low grade ores and placer dirt.

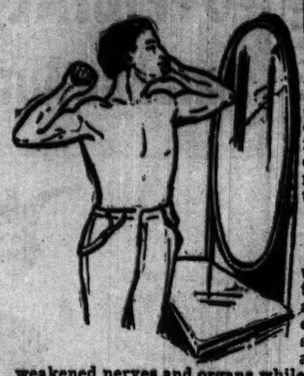
In the reappointment by Governor Wolcott of Massachusetts of Dr. J. C. Selby to the position of medical examiner in Barnstable County, the office was given to a man long since dead.

By the capsizing of the yacht Abadia in Rosepool Bay Dr. John H. Steadman, William Mason, Harry Higgins, and Frank Avery of Georgetown and James A. Martin of Boston were drowned.

At the annual convention of the Iowa Christian Church at Des Moines reports showed that in ten years the society has grown from 18,000 to 58,000 members. In the last year 12,655 new members have been added, making 467 churches, with 344 preachers.

The pilot trials at Boston, Va., were concluded with the conviction of four and the acquittal of four of the accused. The total convictions were twenty-two. Six received the maximum penalty of $1,000 fine each or one year in the chain gang. The others were fined $500 or a year in the chain gang.

THE CONSCIOUSNESS OF STRENGTH



EVERY MAN wants to be strong if he is not so. There is a pride and satisfaction in strength; and ability which puts a man ahead of his fellow in business and social life. You can be strong if you will. You can overcome organic defects, or the results of wasting disease, by the use of Electricity.

Dr. McLaughlin's Method

My method is simple, and unlike all others. My Electric Body Belt, perfected after twenty years' study and experience, will make you strong. The grand, invigorating current is given to the weakened nerves and organs while you sleep at night, so that when you wake you will feel refreshed and invigorated. My treatment will positively cure all nervous, muscular and organic weakness, rheumatism, kidney troubles, lame back, liver and stomach troubles.

Call and test it for yourself, or send for free booklet.

Office hours 8 a. m. to 9:30 p. m. Sundays 10 to 1. DR. M. A. McLAUGHLIN 214 State-st., Corner Quincy, Chicago.

NEWS OF THEATERS.

Fedora.

A drama in four acts by Victorien Sardou. Produced at the Columbia Theater by Blanche Walsh and Melbourne MacDowell.

THE CAST.

Loris Ipanoff	Melbourne MacDowell
Jean de Sirieux, attaché French Embassy	Arthur Elliot
Gretch, Russian detective	Charles W. Stokes
Desire, French valet	John Fitzsimons
Tchileff, a jeweler	Frank Willard
Dr. Loreck	Ellis Ryce
Pierre Boroff, a friend of Loris	Charles B. Hanford
Cyrille, a coachman	Albert Lang
Rouvel, a butterfly	John T. Burke
Lastneki, a Pole	Fred M. Harris
Princess Fedora	Blanche Walsh
Countess Olga Soukoreff	Constance Williams

Blanche Walsh is proving herself an interesting study, from whatever standpoint she may be viewed. She presents the picture of a woman who is striving with a tremendous earnestness for a goddess she has christened either "Success" or "Art." In the struggle she is sparing neither brain nor body. The strenuous quality of her effort is so apparent that it constitutes a criticism upon her judgment if not upon her work as an actress.

She appeared last night in "Fedora," to the temporary shrouding of "La Tosca." At the conclusion of the performance it was impossible to escape wondering how long her vitality could stand being steadily sapped. From the moment Miss Walsh came upon the stage until the final curtain fell upon her writhing in the throes of mimic death she wore her heart upon her sleeve as truly as if Cupid, not ambition, were the votary to which she was offering herself.

When not acting tragedy she was preparing to do so. She was tense all the time, probing by none of the opportunities to reserve force. While exchanging social nothings with butterfly companions she seemed to be bridling the passion which she was to mount a scene hence. Such a kind of thing is bound to become monotonous. Miss Walsh has not yet carried the fault to that point, but if she continue without trying to reform it will become a menace to her work. Her through three nights of fedoras as to read three army-like novels one after the other.

Sardou himself will have to stand a part of the burden of the comparison if the time for employing it ever comes. His plays are not alike in story or development, but they have kindred elements of the horrible and the unnecessary disagreeable. One needs to take several deep breaths of fresh air after leaving a performance of "Fedora," as well as "La Tosca."

To say, however, that "Fedora" is either a bad or an unworthy play would be as untrue as an assertion that Miss Walsh did not acquit herself with credit in the interpretation of the title rôle. The play has been judged and the greater part of the world has been willing to style it meritorious. The actress is hardly more than beginning her battle for place. Faults can be cured easier than ability can be acquired. If Miss Walsh was keyed to the same

PUTS TRUST IN ROYALTY.

ENGLAND, DR. GUNSAULUS SAYS, IS TORY TO THE CORE.

Chicago Clergyman Returns from Abroad and Gives His Impressions of Europe—Germany, Not America, Is Great Britain's Ally—Latter a Nation of Shopkeepers—Holland Is Friendly to the Republic—Tribute to Labori—Did Not See P. D. Armour.

The Rev. Frank W. Gunsaulus has returned from Europe, where he has been associating with Dutch painters and English reviewers, observing French affairs from across the channel, forming new impressions of British imperialism, and viewing American operations through foreign eyes.

Summing up his opinions, Dr. Gunsaulus states that Labori is the Mirabeau of present day France; that Great Britain stands for monarchism as it never has stood in the last half century; that Joseph Chamberlain is England incarnate; that the rankest Toryism is England's dominant policy; and that in Holland American principles find their warmest sympathizers in Europe.

Calls Labori a Giant.

"You want to keep your eyes on Labori," said Dr. Gunsaulus. "If he succeeds, he will be the Mirabeau of modern France. If he does not succeed—well, he will keep at it until he does. He may be doing the Dreyfus case injury by his aggressiveness, but it is not the Dreyfus case he is chiefly interested in. It is the magnificent lies of the French army that he is hitting at. He is now pleading his case before Colonel Jouaust. He is pleading it before the world. He is a magnificent young fellow, a giant. He has the dash and brilliancy of Blaine, and the eloquence of Ingersoll. He is like Salvini and Sarah Bernhardt. He has that personal magnetism that makes him eloquent to those who do not understand his words.

England's Faith Is in Kings.

"Over in England they are watching the case and saying: 'That is a specimen of republicanism.' They look at affairs over here and say: 'That is another specimen of republicanism.' There are a lot of sweet phrases being thrown about relative to an Anglo-Saxon alliance. Let me tell you that there is not an Englishman but knows that it is the wickest sort of sentimentality. England has no sympathy with republics. It may be that Kaiser Wilhelm and his grandmother, Victoria, are not as friendly as should be a loving grandmother and a filial grandson, and it may be that Albert Edward is not all that an uncle should be to the German war lord, but England today stands with Germany for kingship. The Liberal party in England is dead. John Morley is a student up at Hawarden Castle writing the life of Gladstone. The party has no leader.

Work of Technology Schools.

Dr. Gunsaulus stated that he had gone to Europe to get away from ministers and institutes of technology, to get a change of views and a rest. He said that the American institutes of technology carry a great weight of responsibility upon their shoulders.

"There is nothing that compares to them in England," he said, "and every place in England you can see illustrations of the way in which American steel work is getting ahead of its English competition.

"Every level-headed Englishman," he said, "is chuckling over the fact that America has been dragged from an impregnable position to one where the country can be embroiled in European politics. We can manage our own affairs without the help of the English, but they think they have got us into it.

"As to the Transvaal, its a case of Toryism. It will be a case of an army that is of no especial use to civilization going against the fathers and sons of a republic.

In Holland, in distinction to England, Dr. Gunsaulus said, the American republic is in favor. The English, he declared, are a race of shopkeepers without emotion. The Dutch have an artistic inspiration.

"In Holland, he said, "every boy knows about the Spanish-American war and thinks that the Americans continued the fight that the Dutch were having with the Spanish, with an intermission of about five years."

Dr. Gunsaulus stated that he had not seen P. D. Armour, who, he said, is in Switzerland, and reiterated his statement that his trip was simply to give him a change and a rest.

DR. HAIGHT BACK FROM EUROPE.

Delegate to International Otological Congress Talks of Guerin Farce and Dreyfus Case.

Dr. Allen T. Haight returned to the city yesterday from a trip to Europe to attend the sixth International Otological congress at London the second week of August. Dr. Haight delivered one of the opening papers before the congress, his subject being "Diseases of the Nose as a Causative Factor in Ear Diseases."

"The congress was decidedly scientific in character," said Dr. Haight, "and many new ideas were brought out, either in full or in part. All the leaders of the profession were present, the total attendance being nearly 200.

"The Americans were the equals of the foreigners in everything pertaining to the theory of practice, and the American surgical instruments exhibited were far ahead of those manufactured in Europe. The most important feature of the congress was the museum contributed by the otologists of England, Germany, and France."

Dr. Haight spent most of his time in London, Paris, and Berlin. He arrived in Paris during the Guerin excitement, and had to be driven around the mob which surrounded the house to reach a railway station.

"Guerin would last fifteen minutes in Chicago," said Dr. Haight. "I had an opportunity to see the doings around his residence, and the whole thing struck me as most ridiculous. As to the Dreyfus case, I was surprised to observe more excitement concerning the matter in Germany, Belgium, and England than I saw in France. In fact, I heard little about the Dreyfus case in France, but the Germans are rabid in their comments on the trial. I heard a story outside the threat made that if Dreyfus was convicted the Germans would boycott the Paris exposition. I heard the same sentiment expressed in Belgium and England, and I have no doubt the attendance of the exposition will be materially affected by the result of the trial."

HORSE FALLS DOWN COAL HOLE.

Big Animal Goes Backward Through Small Opening in the Pavement and Is Uninjured.

A horse fell through a coalhole in the rear of the Wells-Fargo Express company's Dearborn-street office yesterday afternoon. It was a ponderous, big horse, and the coalhole was small. It had been hitched to an express wagon and was standing with its hind feet on the edge of the coalhole cover, waiting for a load, when a tin shutter from a window high up on the Boyce Building fell and struck the horse on the head. This frightened the animal so that it knocked the coalhole cover off and then slipped down backwards into the small opening.

Some men standing near were frightened at the strange sight of a horse disappearing through what seemed to be solid pavement, and they turned in an alarm of fire. Frank Pennington, the engineer of the Boyce Building, was at work in the basement, and was reaching for a shovelful of coal when he discovered a horse lying contentedly on the coal pile. It was a black horse, and the basement was dark, and Mr. Flannigan also was frightened, and ran away and looked for a fire-alarm box. The firemen were arriving then.

"Where's the fire?" asked Marshal Horan.

"It ain't no fire," said the frightened engineer.

"What is it?"

"It's a horse——"

"And I guess you want me to pull it out."

The horse was lying at ease on the coal, and the firemen got a line on it and brought it around to where a narrow, steep stairway led to the alley sheve. After experimenting with block and tackle for two hours the horse was brought to the street again. It was unhurt, except for the loss of a few patches of skin. The coalhole was slanted again, and it still seemed to be much smaller than the horse.

TITLE PAGE OF FALL FETE OFFICIAL PROGRAM.

This design, which appears in colors, was the object of criticism by members of the Committee on Art and Decoration at yesterday's meeting.

EVENTS IN CHICAGO SOCIETY.

Preston-Merriman and Holdrege-Kettlestrings Weddings — Layton-Thomason Marriage Tomorrow.

Miss Agnes Lisle Preston, daughter of Mrs. David A. Preston, 147 Pine Grove avenue, and Mr. Andrews Taggart Merriman Jr. were married last evening at St. Peter's Episcopal Church, Belmont and Evanston avenues. Miss Myrta Mae Peters was maid of honor and the bridemaids were.

Miss Florence O'Brien, Harden Miss Moore, Ella Florence
Miss Esther Preston, Gardner Miss Lake, Jessie Randolph

Dr. W. W. Quinlan was best man. After the ceremony a small reception was held at the residence of the bride's mother. Mr. and Mrs. Merriman will be at home after Nov. 1 in Indianapolis.

The wedding of Miss Linda Gertrude Holdrege, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Holdrege, and Dr. Fred Willis Kettlestrings took place last evening at the residence of the bride's parents, 335 Linden avenue, Oak Park. Dr. and Mrs. Kettlestrings will be at home after Oct. 1 at 432 North Grove avenue, Oak Park.

The marriage of Miss Sara Marguerite Layton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Layton, 6624 Stewart avenue, and Mr. Louis Stevenson Thomason will take place tomorrow evening at the Church of the Divine Humanity, Seventieth street and Stewart avenue.

A charity bazaar will take place this afternoon and evening at the summer residence of Mrs. Graeme Stewart, Sheridan road, Winnetka, for the benefit of the Chicago Exchange for Woman's Work.

ILLINOIS PHYSICIANS MARRY.

C. B. Philips of Casey Weds Miss Lula E. Feltner and Walter C. Smith Miss Flora E. Miller.

Greenup, Ill., Sept. 5.—[Special.]—Dr. Charles R. Philips of Casey and Miss Lula E. Feltner, cashier of Feltner's Bank of this city, were married at the bride's home this afternoon month on Dr. Walter C. Smith and Miss Flora E. Miller, both of Casey, were married at 6 o'clock this morning at the bride's home, afterwards driving to this city to attend the Philips-Feltner wedding.

Marriage of Youngest Couple.

Cincinnati, O., Sept. 5.—[Special.]—The youngest couple ever granted a license in Kentucky were married in Covington on Tuesday morning by Squire Wheeler. They were Dauson Thomas Parks, aged 15, and Miss Pearl Edgerton, aged 14. Both live in Cincinnati, the groom with his parents in Grand avenue, near Murdock avenue. The boy Benedict was accompanied by his father, David Parks, and the girl was chaperoned by her mother, Mrs. H. C. Edgerton.

SHORT STORY OF THE DAY.

The Sweet-Scented Manuscript.

"Yet ah, that spring should vanish with the rose,
That youth's sweet-scented manuscript should close!"
—Omar Khayyam.

ALWYS did not assist in the parish; there were so many women who did that kind of thing; women who had once been quite young.

Alan arrived. He was the new doctor who had bought old Mansell's practice.

For a brief throbbing period church work ceased to be all engrossing to certain of the congregation from whose waiting hearts all hope had not yet faded, as leaves on the decay of summer, for whom all possibilities were not yet ended.

But from the beginning Oakwood saw only Alwys. He loved her devoutly when first he beheld her one May evening in the old church, sitting in an overcrowded pew and dressed in black (a shabby black if he had noticed), with radiant eyes fixed, it seemed to him, on the stained window above the altar. It was a poor specimen of a stained window; a sentimental St. Peter dragged an impossible net out of a pale, dirty sea. The half-trained choir droned with their own accent "'Owly, 'Owly, 'Owly!" The schoolmaster-organist blundered on the pedals as usual. Alan wondered much at the fervor of the young girl, rapt as some virgin visionary of old time; for himself he had come only to be seen—which is necessary to the country doctor.

Love grew like a flower in the sunshine. They were intensely happy and Alwys' parents were pleased. It was a complacent relief to them, for the child was delicate and by nature unfitted to do battle.

. . . . . .

And so the early summer passed, a glad procession of quickly speeding days. And the joy in their hearts was overwhelming, so that they marveled at their own happiness; it was perfect.

But the time was short. For one day as Alan rode out along the Northbank road, to an urgent case of diphtheria in a house beyond the town, he met the gypsy caravan creaking slowly along the road to Hildon Fair. His quiet old hack grew uneasy and restive at its approach; when the yellow-painted van drew near, the warm smell of the bear's pelt and the low vibrating growl sent "Bruce" mad with panic. There was no holding him; half a mile further on he crashed into a stone wall. Horse and rider were killed instantly. Alan was carried back to Hildon.

Alwys did not cry, only the faint color left her cheeks and the light died from her face. The night of the burial it rained, and then she wept for the first time; she feared for him under the damp mold.

Sometimes she would meet a villager whose bright good-morning she passed unheedingly, and sometimes little brown birds would flutter in her path, and, cheeping, fly away unnoticed, for she had eyes that saw not and ears that heard not. At night she slept ill, but sat crouching in a chair through the dark hours, and when the birds sang early in the morning she rose and went out. The fresh sounds of summer were a vacant silence, and the gladness of the day as nothing to her. Everything had ceased to be—extinguished in her dull memory. And only a week before she had been alive.

. . . . . .

The man was coming towards her. The way he vaulted the stile caused her heart to beat more quickly. He came swiftly to where she stood, trembling, irresolute.

"Are you not glad to see me?" he asked. His face was strangely white, though not more so than her own, and his voice was thin.

"Alan," she cried, starting forward on a heart throb, and then drawing back, "but you are dead! They buried you six—seven days ago."

"I am not dead," he said in a low voice. "I am alive and you see me. Are you glad?"

She passed her hand vaguely across her forehead, puzzled.

"But you did die," she repeated in her shadowy monotone, "you were thrown from your horse—don't you remember?"

She shuddered.

"And you placed flowers in the coffin, the roses you love, from your garden. They were pale roses." He spoke almost as to himself as he walked soundlessly by her side. She turned towards him.

"Tell me the meaning of it, Alan!"

She stretched forth her hands to touch him, but he quickly drew away.

"The time is not yet," he said.

"Are you dead?" she asked, her eyes glistening.

"My body lies in Hildon churchyard covered with moist earth, and there are flowers planted on my grave—white roses in the black mold. . . . And I live."

"And where are you and what do you do?"

"I am in the strange land," he said.

A transparent silence fell between them. The next moment he had passed from her view.

With a quick, light step she ran almost to her home. They gazed in wonderment; it was as if she had been raised from the dead. Eagerly she explained, and their expressions changed.

She persisted in her statements.

"See!" she cried, "you will believe me now. Here is his handkerchief; he dropped it and I picked it up."

In happy triumph she held out the object in her hand.

"Good God!" said the gray-haired curate.

It was a fallen leaf.

But afterward she saw him often and many were the sweet conversations they held. They had taken her away from the white village to a great brown house where all treated her with a pitiful kindness, and grave-looking men asked often after her health. Not seldom her relatives came to see her and she would talk brightly to them of Alan, and laugh happily. She could not understand why they wept.—West End.

MARQUISE DE FONTENOY'S LETTER

[Copyright, 1899, by the Marquise de Fontenoy.]

England's royal family is in the throes of another domestic feud, about which little or nothing has been permitted to get into print either at home or abroad. This time it is the Duchess of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, only sister of the former Czar, daughter-in-law of Queen Victoria, and once the favorite aunt of the Kaiser, who has quarreled so bitterly with her English relatives and with the court of Berlin that she has declined all offers to visit England and has betaken herself to Russia, with an intimation that it will be many a long day before she is seen back at Coburg.

The source of her bitterness towards her English relatives and against the Kaiser must be sought in their attitude at the time of the tragic death of her only son. She holds the Kaiser altogether responsible for the unsavory circumstances which led to the poor lad's suicide, while she resents in the most cruel fashion the marked absence of sympathy of all the English royal family, and in particular of the Queen, at the time of her bereavement. It is true that the Queen made less profession of sorrow at the demise of this grandson of hers than she is wont to manifest at the death of any of her domestics, and in the "court news," which, as every one knows, she herself edits, she carefully avoided the expression of any sense of her own grief, such as she displayed at the time of the death of the Duke of Clarence, and merely said that the blow was a hard one for his poor parents.

Grand Duchess Marie has neither forgotten nor forgiven this. She is a woman of amazingly strong character, and the only member of Queen Victoria's family who has at all times maintained an independent attitude towards her august mother-in-law. She has never taken the trouble to conceal her opinions, has curtly declined on numerous occasions the Queen's interference in her domestic affairs, especially regarding the marriage of her daughters, and has of late expressed herself with so much vigor about the cruel slights to which her dead boy has been subjected that relations between the court of Coburg on the one hand and those of Berlin and St. James on the other are extremely strained.

The Duke of Coburg shows a disposition to side in the quarrel with his English relatives rather than with his wife, and the consequence is that he has spent almost the entire summer in England, seeing but little of his consort, who pointedly left Coburg for Russia only a few hours before the arrival from England of her sister-in-law, the widowed Duchess of Albany, whose 15-year-old son has been proclaimed heir to sovereignty in Saxe-Coburg and Gotha in the stead of the late Prince Alfred. In so big a family as that of Queen Victoria it is inevitable that there should always be some quarreling in progress. But few people, save the English and German private secretaries of her Majesty and of the Prince of Wales, have any idea of the extent to which the Queen's time and energies are taken up by the straightening out of family conflicts of this kind.

Talking of the Kaiser, it is indeed a singular condition of affairs that he, the most autocratic of all monarchs, should have been led by the controversy in connection with the interriver canals in Germany to ally himself with the Liberals, and even with the Radicals, against those ultra-Conservatives who have hitherto constituted the principal champions of his despotism.

They were willing to support the latter as long as it merely affected the ordinary people. But from the moment when the Kaiser's imperial will was exercised in connection with a vast enterprise of immense value to the commonwealth, but which was calculated to impair their financial interests, they turned against their lord and master, their loyalty stopping short at their purse.

The fact of the matter is that the construction of the elaborate system of canals, which will place all of the great waterways of Germany in aquatic communication with one another, will not only be of vast strategic and commercial value, but will likewise have the effect of considerably lowering the price of breadstuffs by enabling the cheap importation into the central districts of Germany of—that is, of American—corn, thus destroying the virtual corn monopoly of the territorial aristocracy. The latter derive the main portion of their revenues from agriculture, and they insist that their revenues will be diminished to a considerable extent if the canals are constructed.

That is why they have absolutely refused to obey the Kaiser's orders with regard to the enactment of the legislation providing for the construction of these canals. Inasmuch as the measures are destined to benefit the masses at the expense of the classes they are naturally supported by the Liberals, and thus it happens that the principal exponent of the divine right of monarchs finds himself for the nonce the ally of the Liberal and Radical element in German politics, a circumstance which serves to recall the fact that at one brief moment in the early portion of his reign antagonism towards the anti-socialism of Bismarck led the Kaiser to proclaim himself the champion not merely of labor but actually of socialism itself.

Few people are aware that among the many claims of Lady Burdett-Coutts upon the gratitude not merely of her countrymen, but likewise of the civilized nations all over the world is that of the suppression of piracy in the China and East Indian Seas. The aged Baroness is celebrated as a philanthropist. But I doubt whether there are many who know that her philanthropy ever took the form of exterminating Chinese, Malay, and Tongkinguese pirates. Away back in the forties and fifties, when steam navigation was in its infancy, piracy played a far more serious rôle in maritime intercourse with the far East than subsequently. In fact, every vessel that had occasion to traverse the Straits of Malacca was compelled to carry guns to repell those fierce pirates who were the scourge of those far Eastern seas.

Lady Burdett-Coutts equipped at a considerable cost an armed naval expedition for the purpose of exterminating these pirates, and placed it under the command of Sir James Brooke and old Admiral Sir Harry Keppel, now the father of the English fleet. The expedition proved eminently successful, and while Sir Harry returned to civilization Brooke remained in the Orient, and became the first Rajah, or Independent sovereign, of Sarawak, which occupies a considerable portion of the Island of Borneo. She played a great rôle in this venture of his, supporting it with money and with political influence, and if today Sir James Brooke's nephew is the only Briton who is the sovereign of an independent, prosperous Oriental state, which is exercising a civilizing influence in those barbarous latitudes, it is largely owing to her assistance.

It is generally believed that Lady Burdett-Coutts inherited her vast wealth from her father, Sir Francis Burdett. This is not the case. Her wealth comes to her from an actress renowned for her extraordinary vulgarity. Lady Burdett-Coutts' maternal grandfather, the old banker Coutts, married as his second wife the well-known actress, Miss Mellon. When he died it was found that he had left his entire fortune to his widow, whose subsequent marriage with the Duke of St. Albans seemed to still further remove the chances of the property ever returning to the Burdett or Coutts family. But the actress' marriage to the Duke of St. Albans proved childless, and when she died it was found that, with the object of righting a wrong, she had bequeathed all the wealth that had come to her through her first husband, Mr. Coutts, not to her second and surviving husband, but to the granddaughter of her first husband, Miss Angela Burdett, who at once assumed the name of Coutts in addition to her own. This actress will be found portrayed in many of the novels of Lord Beaconsfield, and likewise of Thackeray.

The Prince of Wales once described the Baroness as the second woman of the British empire, and it is probably not until her death that her countrymen will realize the extraordinary part which she has played in the reign of Queen Victoria as the patron, friend, and fellow-worker in charitable enterprises of Charles Dickens, as the most intimate friend and supporter of General "Chinese" Gordon—indeed, the last dispatches he ever received at Khartum were from her, carried to him by a native trader at great expense and great personal risk. She was also the intimate friend of the great Duke of Wellington, and refused an offer of marriage from the Duke of Aumale, son of King Louis Philippe of France. It is a mistake to imagine that her American husband will inherit her property. It is entailed on her nephew, the son of Mrs. Money-Coutts—her elder sister, who will not, however, inherit the title.

PRINCE COMES TO WED.

CANTACUZENE ARRIVES IN NEW YORK FROM RUSSIA.

His Marriage to Miss Julia Grant a Newport Event Set for Sept. 25—Will Make a Formal Call on the Russian Consul Before Going with the Palmers to the Seaconat Resort—Interest in the Nobleman's Arrival Shown by Crowd at Dock.

New York, Sept. 5.—[Special.]—The latest Prince who is to make a Princess of an American girl arrived in New York today on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse. This is the Russian Prince Cantacuzene, who is on Sept. 25 at Newport to marry Julia, daughter of Brigadier General and Mrs. Frederick Dent Grant and granddaughter of General U. S. Grant.

The Prince, or rather the steamer, was met down the bay by Honoré and Potter Palmer Jr., who were on the customs steamer, for the Prince denied himself to his American cousins-to-be and kept secluded in his stateroom until the liner reached its pier.

The large and naturally curious throng which watched for the Prince drew a deep breath when he was seen sidling down the gangplank. He is slight, five feet six inches high, and has a mild, light-brown beard, clipped short, and a modest mustache. He wore a long brown overcoat, a black sack suit, tan shoes, brown hat, and a green tie.

The Palmer boys looked like Grenadiers by the side of their noble cousin-to-be.

Cantacusene went to his little heap of luggage and sat there on his own trunk until the customs inspector had written chalk marks on it, and then he got up, carrying part of his modest number of small pieces of baggage, was followed by his French valet and accompanied by the Palmer boys, and all made off for a hired carriage.

On this passage the Prince was stopped and interviewed by some reporters, to whom at first he said he could not speak English. He seemed rather inclined to let the Palmers do the talking. They said they were going to take the Prince to Newport at once.

But when the Palmers had said this the Prince suddenly developed a sufficient knowledge of English to contradict it. He said he had first to go and make a duty call on the Russian Consul.

DISCUSS THE RIGHT TO DIE.

Chicago Physicians and Clergymen Take Exceptions to Views of Judge Baldwin of Connecticut.

Physicians, ministers, and laymen yesterday discussed at some length the ideas of a man's right to die, expressed at the session of the American Social Science association at Saratoga, N. Y., on Monday by its President, Judge Simeon E. Baldwin of the Connecticut Supreme Court. Judge Baldwin said death would be a relief from "certain necessarily fatal maladies that attack the human frame, and from other maladies which naturally end in death, but might be so treated as to sadden rather than end a state of weakness and suffering." The Judge said that he thought it wrong to prolong life under these conditions through the art of medicine.

Dr. L. L. McArthur was inclined to agree with Judge Baldwin in part. "I believe there may come a time in a man's existence," said he, "where he is suffering from an incurable disease and about to die, when he has a right to his own life. By that I mean when dissolution is rapidly approaching and the patient is clamoring for the end. On general principles, however, I differ with Judge Baldwin and think that in most cases where there is life there is hope."

"I believe in fighting for life as long as there is breath in the body," said Dr. Frank Billings. "Judge Baldwin's logic does not appeal to me as the right kind."

"It is dangerous ground to take," said the Rev. Dr. P. S. Henson of the First Baptist Church, "and to my mind becomes the more dangerous because there is a suicidal mania all abroad today. There are even suicide clubs. Ingersoll taught that a man's life was his own, and that he had a right to take it when he was tired of this mortal existence. Judge Baldwin does not go so far, but takes the lawyer's ground that a man may let his life go by default. He says that if a man has a mortal disease he should assist it to run its course and do nothing to prolong life.

"But I say: Who can determine what is a mortal disease? Many men that have been supposed to be suffering with mortal disease have recovered, while others have had their existence extended for many a year. James G. Blaine, General Grant, Dr. Charles H. Spurgeon, and Dr. Robert Hall all had mortal diseases, but who shall say that every hour of their lives did not serve a great and good end."

ONLY WOMAN LEPER IS DEAD.

Dies at Baltimore, Where She Was Cared For by the Johns Hopkins University.

Baltimore, Md., Sept. 5.—[Special.]—Mrs. Mary Sansoni, an Italian, the only woman leper known in the United States, whose case has afforded the Johns Hopkins Hospital and University medical men an opportunity to study the disease, died at the hospital today. She was 30 years old and had been there two years in an isolated apartment. The woman came here from Allegheny City, Pa., and when the nature of her disease was discovered several legal controversies as to the disposition of her case ensued. The university then agreed to care for her.

Forbidden to Print Mr. Dunne's Books.

Judge Kohlsaat in the United States Circuit Court has entered a perpetual injunction against Kazmar & Co., publishers in Dearborn street, restraining them from printing or issuing any unauthorized editions of the books "Mr. Dooley in Peace or War," "Mr. Dooley in the Hearts of His Countrymen," or other works of Finley Peter Dunne.

Newell-Stebbins Wedding at Kenosha.

Kenosha, Wis., Sept. 5.—[Special.]—The marriage of Douglas Newell to Miss Belle Stebbins, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Stebbins, took place at the residence of the bride's parents this evening. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Harry Thompson of St. Matthews' Episcopal Church.

Walter Baker & Co.'s
BREAKFAST
COCOA.

A Perfect Food.
Pure, Nutritious, Delicious.

WALTER BAKER & CO. Ltd.
Established 1780.
DORCHESTER, MASS.

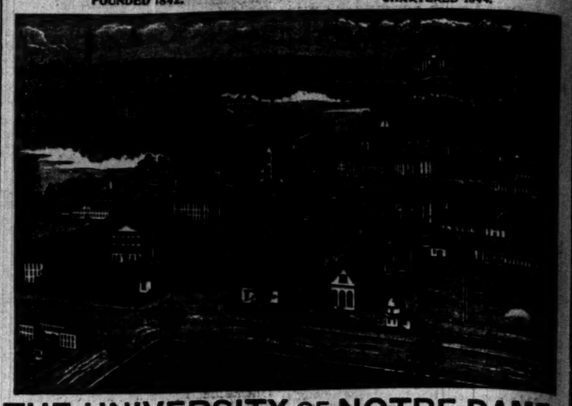
SUMMER RESORTS.

The Fountain Spring House,
WAUKESHA, WIS.
Open until Sept. 25. J. C. WALKER, Manager.

TRAVELERS' INFORMATION CO.
(Office of Associated Hotels of America.)
Travelers, observe hotels' information, telephone, etc. 244 Adams Bld.

EDUCATIONAL.

FOUNDED 1842. CHARTERED 1844.



THE UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME,
NOTRE DAME, INDIANA.
—FULL COURSES IN—
Classics, Letters, Economics and History, Journalism, Art, Science, Pharmacy, Law, Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering, Architecture, Thorough Preparatory and Commercial Courses.
Rooms Free to all Students who have completed the studies required for admission into the Junior or Senior Year of any of the Collegiate Courses. Rooms at a Moderate Charge for Students over Seventeen making the Preparatory Studies for any of the Collegiate Courses.
A limited number of Candidates for the Ecclesiastical state will be received at special rates.
St. Edward's Hall, for boys under 12 years, is unique in completeness of its equipments.
The 56th YEAR will open SEPTEMBER 5th, 1899. CATALOGUES FREE. Address
REV. A. MORRISSEY, C. S. C., President.

BLEES
Military
Academy
MACON, MO.
For circulars address
W. W. CLENDENIN, M. A., M. Sc., Supt.

Culver Military Academy
On Lake Maxinkuckee,
CULVER, INDIANA.
Exceptional advantage No. 2.—Ideal location on beautiful lake. Fine boating, fishing, bathing, skating. Away from city or town. For illustrated catalogue, address
COL. A. F. FLEET, Supt.

ST. JOHN'S MILITARY ACADEMY
DELAFIELD, WISCONSIN.
For circulars, etc., address the St. John's Military Academy, Delafield, Waukesha County, Wis. President Smythe will be at the Auditorium Annex to meet prospective patrons and all others who may desire to consult with him from Sept. 2 to the evening of Sept. 8. Office hours: 9 a. m. to 1 p. m.; 3 p. m. to 6 p. m.

UNIVERSITY SCHOOL
Dearborn Ave. and Elm St., Chicago.
Boys prepared for any college. Separate dept. for boys under age of 13. New building and equipment most elaborate in Chicago. Military drill, etc. 34th year opens Sept. 27. For new resident pupils, Apply to E. C. COULTER, Head Master.

THE LORING SCHOOL 2338 Prairie-av., Chicago.
Boarding and Day School for Girls. Begins its 24th year Sept. 20. College Preparatory (certificate admits to best colleges for women). Primary and kindergarten. Special courses.
For illustrated circular write to MRS. STELLA DYER LORING, Principal.

THE JOHN MARSHALL LAW SCHOOL.
FACULTY: Hon. John N. Jewett, Judge Jenkins, Chief Justice Cartwright, Luther Laflin Mills, S. S. Gregory, and 15 others. Opens Sept. 25. Three-year course. Announcement, call or address The John Marshall Law School, 58, 107 Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill.

American Conservatory KIMBALL HALL, CHICAGO. The leading school of Music and Dramatic Art in the West. Fifty eminent instructors. Many free advantages. Fall term begins Sept. 7th. Catalog free. Address John J. Hattstaedt, Director.

CHICAGO COLLEGE OF LAW.
Law Department of Lake Forest University. Hon. T. A. MORAN, Dean. Three year course. Evening sessions. Prepares for admission to Bar in all states. Catalogues. Address E. S. BARRETT, Sec'y, The Rookery Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

ELECTA PREPARATORY SCHOOL
3245 INDIANA AVE.
Reopens Sept. 20. Pupils fitted for any college. Special courses. Kindergarten and Primary Depts. Gymnasium. Boarding pupils received.
MISS S. E. SPAIDS, Princ.

Ward Seminary, Nashville, Tennessee.
For girls and young women. College preparatory, seminary, and special courses. Certification to Wellesley and Bait. Woman's College. 34th year, Sept. 21. Catalogue.

Michigan Military Academy,
ORCHARD LAKE.
For 20 years the foremost college preparatory school west of the Alleghanies. Catalogue and book of views mailed for 4 cents in stamps.

KENT COLLEGE OF LAW.
Three years' course leading to degree of LL. B. Improved methods, uniting theory and practice. The School of Practice is the leading feature. Evening sessions of two hours a week for each class. MARSHALL D. EWELL, LL. D., M. D., Dean, 619 Ashland Blk., Chicago, Ill.

LAKE VIEW INSTITUTE,
3444 George Avenue.
Reopens Thursday, Sept. 21st.
Academic, Intermediate, Primary, and Kindergarten Departments. Manual Training.
SARA ALMA ANABLE, Principal.

CHICAGO LATIN SCHOOL 18th YEAR
NEW BUILDING, 561 and 563 E. DIVISION-ST.
Primary, Intermediate, Academic depts. Fits for all colleges. Opens Sept. 20th. Manual training. Principals, M. S. VICKERY, B. P. BATES.

SUMMIT, N. J., near New York.
Kent Place School for Girls.
Mrs. Sarah Woodman Paul, Principal.
President of Board of Directors, Hamilton W. Mabie, L. H. D.

Arey Conservatory, Steinway Hall, 17 Van Buren St., Chicago. All branches of Music, Dramatic Art, Delsarte, Oratory, Dancing, Languages, etc. Faculty Artists of National reputation. Send for catalogue.

SOPER SCHOOL OF ORATORY
(Twenty-third Year), opens Sept. 5. Send for catalogue. 10th Floor Steinway Hall. 17 Van Buren-st.

MONTICELLO Opens the 22d Year Sept. 26. Full and Superior Faculty. Departments for English, Latin, Greek, German, French, Science, Music, Art. Address MISS S. H. HAMLIN, Prin., Delavan, Wis.

STEVAN SCHOOL Boarding and Day School for Girls. Emma Yeatch Stevan, Principal. Year Sept. 20. Send for circular.
MRS. LUELLA M. WILSON, Principal.

ILLINOIS, CHICAGO, 4313 Drexel Blvd.
CLASSICAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. 4,000 Drexel Boulevard. Preparatory to University and Eastern Colleges. Fall term begins Sept. 19.
D. J. JONES,
MISS FLORENCE M. JONES, Principals.

Edgeworth Boarding and Day School
For Girls. Reopens Sept. 28. 37th year.
MRS. H. P. LEFFINGWELL, Principal.
MISS E. D. HUNTLEY, Associate Principal.
122 and 124 W. Franklin-st., Baltimore, Md.

Chicago Athenæum,
18 to 28 Van Buren-st. Day and Night School. Call or write for catalogue.

The Robert F. Rose School for Shorthand,
Unity Building, Chicago. Personal attention given all students by a practical shorthand reporter. Day and evening classes.

TODD SEMINARY FOR BOYS. 26th year.
We educate the whole boy. Send for prospectus and come and see us. Noble Hill, Woodstock, Ill.

ILLINOIS WOMAN'S COLLEGE offers unequaled inducements in the way of thorough instruction, healthful surroundings and home comforts. Spring term early. Catalogue free. Jos. H. Harker, Ph. D., Pres., Jacksonville, Ill.

Racine College Grammar School
46th Year. Sept. 26th, 1899.
Rev. J. D. HERRON, S. T. D., Warden, Racine, Wis.

The Anna Morgan School of Expression.
Fine Arts Building, 203 Michigan Avenue.
Elocution, Voice Culture, Pantomime, Dramatic Art, Fencing and Fancy Dancing.
PRIVATE CLASSES OPEN SEPT. 26TH.
Professional course classes open Oct. 4th.
One leading feature of this school is a PRIVATE GYMNASIUM for women and children, equipped with private dressing-rooms, lockers, and shower baths.
CATALOGUE SENT FREE on application.

CHICAGO MUSICAL COLLEGE,
Dr. F. ZIEGFELD, President.
Acknowledged the Foremost School of Musical Learning.
COLLEGE BUILDING, 202 MICHIGAN BOUL.
Entire Bldg. Occupied Exclusively by this Institution.
MUSIC School of Acting, Elocution, LANGUAGES.
34th SEASON BEGINS SEPT. 6
Catalogue Mailed Free.

St. Xavier's Academy,
2334 WABASH-AV.,
Will open for the reception of boarders and for scholars on Tuesday, Sept. 5.

St. Agatha's Academy,
FORTY-NINTH-ST. AND EVANS-AV.
Will open on the same day. For particulars address THE MOTHER SUPERIOR.
Send for catalogue.

Sacred Heart College,
WATERTOWN, WIS.
(Branch of Notre Dame University, Ind.)
CLASSICAL, ENGLISH, SCIENTIFIC, COMMERCIAL, PREPARATORY COURSES.
Catalogue Free.
REV. J. O'KEEFFE C. S. C., Pres.

Northwestern Military Academy
HIGHLAND PARK, ILL.
Twenty-three Miles North of Chicago.
A select school, preparing thoroughly for college, the Government academies, or business. Five courses of study. Limited numbers. Christian surroundings. For catalogue and full particulars address
COL. H. P. DAVIDSON, A. M., President.

Howe Military School,
LIMA, IND.
Prepares thoroughly for College or Business. Lieut. Hugh T. Reed, U. S. A., detailed as Military Professor. Best advantages at moderate cost. Manual training (elective). Personal attention given to each boy. Fine athletic field and beautiful lake. Convenient to Chicago. For illustrated catalogue address REV. J. H. MCKENZIE, Rector, Auditorium Annex, Chicago.

St. Viateur's College,
(near) Kankakee, Ill.,
30 Miles from Chicago.
Full commercial, classical, and scientific courses. Military training free. Catalogue sent free on application to
REV. M. J. MARSILE, C. S. V., President.

Princeton-Yale School
Drexel Blvd. & 41st, Chicago.
Affiliated with the University of Chicago.
Complete faculty of male teachers; all graduates of modern colleges. Laboratories, Library, and Gymnasium. Boys prepared for any college; for West Point, Annapolis, and Scientific Schools. First grammar grades. Kindergarten. Separate School for Girls. Send for catalogue.
HIRAM A. SCOTT, Principal.
PAYSON S. WILD, Associate Principal.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY COLLEGE
Chester, Pa.
38th Year begins Sept. 21.
"A Military School of the right order."—U. S. WAR DEPT.
Civil Engineering, Classical, Business courses. Thorough Preparatory Course. Cavalry, Infantry, Artillery, Drawing. Col. C. E. HYATT, Pres.

CHICAGO LAW SCHOOL
G. W. Warvelle, Dean. Prepares for Bar. Course, Day and evening sessions. Improved methods. Great law practice a specialty. Undergraduate course leads to LL. B. and LL. M. degrees. Special course for women. Post-graduate courses. Fall term begins Sept. 25th. For catalogue address LL. WARVELLE, Sec'y, 115 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

WATERMAN HALL
SYCAMORE, ILLINOIS.
A School for Girls. Will enter upon its sixteenth year Sept. 20th. Preparatory, Academic, College Preparatory, Musical and other courses. For catalogue, etc., address Rector will be Church Club, Masonic Temple, Mondays, 11 to 1 o'clock.
REV. B. F. FLEETWOOD, D. D., Rector.

KENILWORTH HALL
Mrs. Babcock's Suburban School for Girls . . .
SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE TO
Mrs. Mary Keyes Babcock, Kenilworth, Ill.

The HARVARD SCHOOL For Boys
4670 Lake-av. (KENWOOD). Tel. Oak. 1067.
AFFILIATED WITH THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.
33d year begins Wednesday, Sept. 20th. Prepares for college and business. Catalogue on application. Mr. and Mrs. HOWARD M. JAMES received. J. J. Schobinger, John C. Grant, Principals.

THE SOUTH SIDE ACADEMY.
In affiliation with the University of Chicago, a school for boys and girls, furnishing advantages of preparation for any college. Location, building, and equipment unsurpassed. Fall quarter begins S

TRADE IN "L" STOCKS.

POSSIBILITIES OF ELEVATED ROADS ARE IN DEMAND.

Advancing Prices for South Side "L" and for Metropolitan, Preferred and Common—Officials Say Combination of the Properties Is Not in Immediate Prospect—West Chicago Continues Strong and Active—Good Report Made by St. Paul.

Elevated stocks monopolized the trading on the local exchange to a considerable extent yesterday. South Side Elevated and Metropolitan were both traded in, and in each there were advances in quotations above. South Side Elevated showed sales of 1,105 shares, which was in excess of the trading in any other stock on the local list. It sold up from 99 to 100, with the close at par. Metropolitan Elevated showed sales of 800 shares at 67 to 69, with the close at 68½. In Metropolitan common there were sales of 1,100 shares at 20 to 24, with the close at 23½. In Lake Street Elevated certificates sales of 15 shares were made at 16½ and 16¾. The whole total sales of more than 2,500 shares of elevated securities, which is unusually heavy trading for these stocks. In Metropolitan Elevated there has been distinct gains in the last two weeks. In that time the preferred has shown a gain of more than 12 points, or more than 20 per cent, while the common has gone up from 16 to 24, a gain of 50 per cent. South Side "L" has sold as high as the quotations yesterday, but there has been little trading in it recently. One brokerage house bought nearly all of the South Side "L" yesterday.

The strength and activity in the elevated securities bring up again the question of a combination of the elevated roads. Officers of the different elevated companies say there is nothing definite in prospect at the present time, and that matters stand now as they have stood for two or three months. It is known that Mr. Yerkes has in mind the eventual consolidation of the four elevated railroads with the Union Loop company. It is said, however, he does not expect to take the matter up seriously until the Northwestern is completed and has demonstrated its earning power. He is also seeking to build up traffic on the Lake Street Elevated before the inevitable consolidation of the elevated properties is accomplished. When such a consolidation takes place it will be on the net earnings of the three roads, and it is to his advantage to have his roads make as good a showing as possible.

Consolidation Is Talked Of.

When the Chicago Union Traction company was formed, and secured a lease on the properties of the North and West Chicago system, Mr. Yerkes took up the question of a consolidation of elevated properties. He talked informally with South Side Elevated officials, but in the case of the South Side Elevated no definite proposition was made on either side. He said the properties could be operated more cheaply if combined, as was agreed to by all of those interested, but the question of a basis for consolidation was not reached. Since that time there have been no negotiations under way with the South Side Elevated, though it is said a close understanding has been reached between Mr. Yerkes, representing the Lake Street Elevated, the Northwestern Elevated, and the Union Loop company, and the New York capitalists who control the Metropolitan.

It was said yesterday, in explanation of the recent advance in Metropolitan, that the combination of the elevated properties was to be effected through that company. At the time of the reorganization of the Metropolitan Elevated there was issued 10,000,000 of bonds, $9,000,000 of 5 per cent non-accumulative preferred stock and $7,500,000 of common stock. Under the terms of this agreement the preferred stock has exclusive voting powers during a period of five years, unless the full 5 per cent dividends should be paid to the holders of the stock within one year. The common stock is in a voting trust, and certificates issued by the Central Trust company of New York have been issued against this stock. As the preferred stock has not received the 5 per cent in any one year provided for in the agreement, the common stock carries no voting power with it. It was difficult, therefore, for traders to explain the advance of 50 per cent in the market quotations for these securities. Elevated railroad officials say that while there is every probability of the elevated properties being eventually joined, there is no immediate prospect of such a move. While such a combination might be effected before the Northwestern is in operation, it is not considered probable it will be done. If it should be accomplished before this time, provision would be made for taking in the Northwestern on a basis of its net earnings, as shown in a specified time.

West Chicago Is Again Strong.

West Chicago was again strong yesterday, selling up to 124 at the opening, with a decline to 123¾, a subsequent recovery to 124, and a close at 123¾. The course of the market for West Chicago has been an interesting one recently because of the reported intention of people interested in Chicago Union Traction to put up the price of North and West Chicago as a preliminary to an advance in traction stocks. It was reported yesterday that it had been decided to put the price up to 140 for West Chicago, which would mean a value of 280 for North Chicago. The company has no official character, however, as it is hardly likely people who figure on a deal of this character would announce in advance their real intentions. In North Chicago there were no sales in yesterday's market.

The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul completed its annual report and made it public yesterday. It shows a surplus of net earnings over and above the fixed charges and the dividends on the preferred stock of $5,763,961, which is equal to approximately 6 per cent on the common stock. This is an excellent report, and was expected from St. Paul from the preliminary figures already announced. It was not thought any such showing as this would be made. Officers of the company say earnings since the close of the last fiscal year considerably better than those of a year ago.

The American Steel and Wire company has made a sweeping advance in the price of its products. Nails have been advanced $5 a keg and painted barbed wire has been advanced $5 a ton.

Minority holders of the stock of the New York, Chicago and St. Louis railroad, known as the Nickel Plate, are said to have formed an organization to compel the New York Central, which holds the majority of the stock, to make a distribution of profits.

The Great Western railroad has applied to the New York Stock Exchange to list $3,300,000 of its 7 per cent debenture stock to be used for the purpose of retiring $3,235,150 of its 8 per cent preferred stock on Jan. 1, 1900. This loan is to be issued at par, as provided in the certificates.

Closing cash prices on unlisted securities in New York yesterday:

	Bid.	Asked.
Air Power	82	75
Amalgamated Copper	96½	97¼
Amalgamated of America	19¾	20
De pfd	59	59¾
Electric Vehicle	100	110
De pfd	110	120
Illinois Electric Vehicle	4¾	5
Lanston Monotype	36½	37¼
Royal Baking Powder	99¾	100
Standard Oil	468	470

Sales on the Stock Exchange.

Sales on the Chicago Stock Exchange yesterday were as follows:

	Sales.	High.	Low.	Close.
American Linseed	50	11¾	11¾	11¾
De pfd	175	53½	53½	53
American Radiator	100	44	44	44
American Tinplate	200	33½	33½	33¼
Chicago City Railway	205	205	205	205
Chicago Union Traction	400	5¾	5¾	5¾
Chic. Edison (ex-div. 2½)	230	125½	125	125
Chic. Sub. El. certif.	55	16¾	16¼	16¾
Chic. Subway Elevated	50	20	20	20
Columbian Brewing pfd	10	18	18	18
Diamond Match	1,025	174¾	173¾	174¾
De pfd	209	100	99¾	100
Lake St. Elevated	1,105	100	99	100
De pfd	15	70	70	70
Met. Elevated	1,060	124	122¼	123¾

BONDS.

Union Pacific Ist. 4s, 1091 | $5000 Met. L. gold 4s 96
Chicago & Alton 6s 109½

Closings at the larger cities yesterday and a year ago were:

	Sept. 5.	Aug. 29.
New York	$101,737,000	$170,853,000
Boston	25,101,626	17,800,761
Philadelphia	16,945,000	14,405,000
Chicago	12,081,462	14,651,949
St. Louis	3,624,313	4,962,997
Pittsburg	3,084,252	3,447,284

New York exchange sold yesterday as follows: Par to 50c discount; St. Louis, 75c discount to 50c discount asked.

WALL STREET STOCKS STRONG.

Volume of Business, However, Does Not Meet Expectations of the Bull Element.

[BY H. ALLAWAY.]

New York, Sept. 5.—[Special.]—Strength is more throughout today's stock market. It is only fair to state, however, that the improvement in values has not been attended with substantial increase in commission house business. This fact is not encouraging to those who believe most in the market strength. That quotations are not forced by outsiders showing new interest rather to indicate that sentiment is changed prior to the best time for

that prices are being pushed upward by adroit use of Stock Exchange machinery rather than by investment purchases. And this is not an exhibit which they who have most at stake in the market consider altogether favorable.

What such advances do, however, is to indicate that stocks must be in strong hands, and that strong interests are identified with the upward movement. This situation, resolved into commonplace, is that with the public not showing much interest in the market's development the professional element has become bullish and is doing what it can to put up prices.

One encouraging feature in the market's current improvement is that advantages are being scored by the stocks of the best class—stocks like Northwest and New York Central. Here and there industrial properties like the tobacco trust are profiting, but largely the rises are in securities which bear the tests of long-established profit earning.

Arrangements completed today indicate that improvement is close at hand in the anthracite coal shares, and, incidentally, in some of the bituminous ones. Lackawanna, Delaware and Hudson and Jersey Central have entered into a compact which may soon produce tremendous net returns. Speculative pools have been formed in these anthracite shares.

Reading does not much figure in the situation, for the reason that James R. Keene, who seems to have become speculatively influential in the Reading quarter, is extended in his commitment on the bear side throughout the rest of the market, and is nearly inclined to hold back Reading to safeguard his interests elsewhere.

Development in sugar trust affairs are likely to be hetpful later this week. In tobacco trust a new pool has been organized to supplement the old one, whose successes have been tremendous.

London was a big buyer of stocks here today, and Berlin and Amsterdam both seemed to be extending their American interests. It will not be strange if foreign buying of American shares shows in pronounced ways during the next sixty days.

J. P. Morgan and W. K. Vanderbilt have been recently holding daily conferences, and one result of this acting together of interests not recently agreed is likely to show in better market prices for a long list of properties in which the two magnates have direct and important interests. New York Central, Three Cs, Chesapeake and Ohio, and Southern Railway will probably be conspicuous scorers in the advantage. All the iron and steel stocks look well.

IN THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

General Tendency of Cash and Securities on Wall Street.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—The buoyancy of a handful of individual stocks gave an appearance of considerable strength and activity to the stock market, but outside of these few stocks the market was narrow and apathetic to the last degree. Shortly after the opening Northwestern was marked up sharply and the usual response was made in other members of the Vanderbilt group. Union Pacific also following the lead. As was the case last week, the heavy offerings of Union Pacific, brought out on the advance, checked the enthusiasm of the buying and operations in that particular group were for the most part discontinued. Northwestern's extreme rise was 4¾, the preferred 8 points above the previous sale; Omaha, 2; New York Central and Union Pacific over a point. New York, Chicago and St. Louis stocks advanced from 1¼ to 4 points on a report that judicial aid was to be sought to enforce asserted rights to dividends.

The orders were in good demand, Lackawanna leading with a rise of 3¼. Gains in this group were not maintained entirely. Other railroad stocks which rose a point or over were St. Paul preferred, Colorado Midland preferred, Wheeling and Lake Erie second preferred, Hocking Valley, and Chicago Great Western preferred A and B stocks. Transactions elsewhere in the railroad list were quite insignificant.

There was a slight response in the early dealings to the depression in the London market. The bulk of the trading was in the more volatile specialties.

Tennessee Coal was the most conspicuous figure in the day's market. After droppings 2 points it was aggressively lifted by successive stages 9 full points and closed at 106, the top price. Colorado Fuel was not reached. Speculative movement and rose an extreme 5¾. There was good demand for Sugar, Steel at an extreme of 39¾ and Federal Steel rose a point. Otherwise the iron and steel stocks showed but a slight response.

The New York municipal stocks, including both the gas and traction stocks, were quite buoyant and show gains of from 2 to 5 points. The stocks of the Metropolitan Street railway, American Tobacco rose an extreme 3 points and Sugar 1¾. Chicago Terminal transfer preferred gained 2.

Rates for call loans were firm at 8 per cent or over, and the first deposits of gold in the New York treasury for shipment to the South, amounting to $100,000, were made this morning. The decline in the item of "due to other banks" in the statement of New York national banks is cited to explain in part the recent drain on the deposits of the New York banks.

A coincident increase in the same item of the Philadelphia national banks indicates that outside banks have transferred their deposits on a large scale from New York banks to other cities. The explanation is the rule of New York clearing-house banks, lately enforced, to charge for collection of checks from outside points.

The announcement last week of the withdrawal of a prominent trust company from the clearing-house privileges, and the consequent change in the practice of charging for the collection of outside checks, has brought the subject prominently into notice. One effect evidently will be to make part of the demand for money to move the crops from New York to other cities, which have increased their deposit account by the withdrawal of Eastern and Southern banks.

The bond market was quiet and changes were small and mixed. Total sales, par value, $1,455,000. United States bonds were unchanged in bid quotation.

Money on call, 3@5 per cent; last loan, 3 per cent; prime mercantile paper, 4½@5 per cent. Sterling exchange firm, with actual business in bankers' bills at 486¼@486½ for demand and at 483¼@483¾ for sixty days; posted rates, 484@485¼. Commercial bills, 483. Silver certificates, 59¾@60c. Bar silver, 59 7-16c. Mexican dollars, 47½c. Government bonds steady; State bonds strong; railroad bonds irregular.

NEW YORK STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.
Amn. Sugar	34,700	129	126	128¾	129
Amn. Tobacco	28,200	131	128	130½	126⅞
Anaconda	700	56⅝	56	56¼	56⅜
Am. Cotton Oil	1,300	34¾	34¼	34¾	35
Amn. Express	80	155	155	155	
Amn. Tin	1,800	44¼	43¾	43¾	45½
Atchison	6,600	24¾	23¾	24¾	25¼
De pfd	17,200	66¾	65	66¾	68¼
Amn. Hoop	300	38¾	38¾	38¾	39¾
De pfd	800	84¾	84	84¾	84¾
Am. Linseed	132	10¾	10¾	10¾	
De pfd	52	52	52	52	
Amn. Smelting	300	43¾	42¾	43¾	44
De pfd	1,000	91¾	90¾	91	91¾
Am. Steel & Wire	2,200	57⅞	56¾	57⅞	58¼
De pfd	700	96¾	96¼	96¾	97
Am. Car Foundry	10	17	17	17	18
De pfd	1,700	67	65½	66¾	68¼
Am. Malt	300	14¾	14¾	14¾	15
De pfd	1,100	45	44	44	
Bkln. Rap. Tran.	35,700	106¾	103¼	106¾	104¾
Balto. & Ohio	2,500	84¼	83¾	84¼	
De pfd	700	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾
B. & O. S. W. pfd	1,000	9	9	9	
B. R. & P. pfd	700	81¾	76	80¾	82
Bkln. Un. Gas	3,400	143	142	143	
Brunswick	100	19	19	19	19¼
C. & A.	100	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¾
C. & N. W.	6,400	167¾	165¾	167¾	167¾
De pfd	200	208	208	208	
C. M. & St. P.	8,300	134¼	132¾	134¼	132¾
De pfd	2,600	178	177	178	177½
C. R. I. & P.	2,900	120⅜	119	120⅜	119½
C. R. I. & P. A. stpd	1,225	122	122	122	122
Canada So.	100	54¾	54¾	54¾	
Ches. & Ohio	2,700	25	24¾	25	25
C. & E. I.	2,500	105¾	104	105¾	106
De pfd	300	96¾	96¾	96¾	
Cent. R.R. of N.J.	5,800	120⅜	119¾	120	119
C. & E. I.	1,000	11	11	11	12
Con. Gas, N. Y.	5,800	194¾	191	193	191¼
Consl. Tobacco	3,600	47⅞	47¾	47⅞	48
De pfd	4,400	96¾	97¾	96¾	96¾
Col. & H. C. & I.	100	15	15	15	
Chi. Traction	900	53¾	51¾	53¾	52¾
Col. Fuel & I. Co.	16,900	56¾	51	56¾	52
Col. So.	25	47	47	47	48
1st pfd	200	15¾	15¾	15¾	
Cent. Pac.	400	24¾	24¾	24¾	
Chi. & Alton	2,200	169¾	168	168	
Chi. Term. & Western	2,300	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾
De pfd	900	44¾	43¾	43¾	43¾
D. & R. G.	3,400	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
Del. & Hudson	2,100	124½	122⅝	124	122⅝
Den. & Rio G.	1,000	23¼	22¾	23¼	23¾
De pfd	400	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾
D. S. S. & A. pfd	100	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
E. T. V. & G.	100	10	10	10	10
Fed. Steel	9,000	41¾	39¾	40¾	41¾
De pfd	800	83¾	81¾	82¾	81¾
Gluecose	300	104	104	104	104
Gt. Northern pfd	10	166	166	166	167
H. Valley	1,500	37	35¾	37	35¾
Hocking Valley	2,200	66¾	63¾	65¾	63¾
Iowa Central	100	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
De pfd	100	58¾	58¾	58¾	59¾
Int. Paper	1,400	22	21¾	21¾	22
De pfd	200	77¾	77¾	77¾	
Int. Silver	100	15	15	15	
K. C. F. & S.	200	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾
Louis. & Nash.	5,700	76	74¾	76	76¼
Mex. Cent. Ltd.	400	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
Mich. & Ohio	200	40	40	40	
Missouri Pac.	4,100	47¾	46¾	47¾	48¾
Mex. National	1,100	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
Minn. & St. Louis	300	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾
De pfd	100	98	98	98	98
Nat. Bis	400	31¾	31¾	31¾	32
Nor. Pac.	1,800	57¾	56¾	57¾	56¾
De pfd	1,500	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾
N. Central	1,600	140	138¾	140	138
Norfolk & W.	1,400	26¾	26¾	26¾	27
De pfd	1,000	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾
N. Am. R. Cons.	400	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
North Am. Co.	1,100	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
N. Y. Dist. & W.	100	10	10	10	10
Nat. Linseed	200	7¾	7¾	7¾	8
N. Y. Central	1,300	135	134	135	134
De pfd	200	20	20	20	
N. Y. & Harlem	50	282	282	282	
Nat. Star	1,200	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
De pfd	200	54¼	54¼	54¼	
N. Y. Ont. & West	1,100	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾
Ont. & W.	1,000	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
Ore. R. & Nav.	1,000	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾
Pressed Car	200	40	40	40	
De pfd	200	90¾	90¾	90¾	
People's Gas	5,300	104¾	103¾	104¾	104¾
Pac. Mail	5,600	43¾	42¾	43¾	43¾
Penn.	1,900	57¾	57¾	57¾	57¾
P. C. C. & St. L.	1,500	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
P. C. C. & St. L. pfd	100	97	97	97	97
Pullman Palace	100	214	214	214	214
Reading	1st pfd	4,000	39¾	37¾	39¾	39¾
	2d pfd	1,400	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾
R. Iron & Steel	100	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾
De pfd	200	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾
Rock Island	2,900	111¾	110¾	111¾	111¾
St. L. & S. F.	1st pfd	1,400	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾
	2d pfd	1,000	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾
St. L. S. W. pfd	100	18	18	18	18
St. Paul	1,200	127¾	126¾	127¾	127¾
De pfd	1,400	178	176	178	176
Sugar	1,100	129¾	126¾	129¾	129¾
Tenn. Coal	1,000	106	97	106	106
Texas Pac.	1,000	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
Tol. & O. C.	100	104	104	104	104
Union Pacific	1,200	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾
De pfd	1,400	82	81¾	82	82
U. S. Leather	2,700	10¾	10¾	10¾	11
De pfd	100	77	77	77	77
U. S. Express	20	83½	83½	83½	83½
Un. Bag	600	32¾	32¾	32¾	33¾
De pfd	200	85	85	85	85
W. & L. E.	2,500	17¾	13	13¾	13¾
De pfd	1,700	83¾	80¾	81¾	80¾
Wabash pfd	200	35¾	34¾	35¾	35¾
Wells Fargo Ex.	100	135	135	135	
Western Union	100	99¾	99¾	99¾	
Wis. Cent.	1st pfd	600	18¾	18	18¾	18¾
	2d pfd	100	58	58	58	58¾

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	115	United States	80
American	182	Pacific	182

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 2s, reg.	100¼	U. S. old 4s, reg.	111¼
U. S. 2s, reg.	108½	U. S. old 4s coup.	113
U. S. 3s coup.	109½	U. S. 5s reg.	111¾
U. S. new 4s, reg.	131½	U. S. 5s coup.	112¾
U. S. new 4s, coup.	130¾	D. C. 3 65s	117

NEW YORK BOND TRANSACTIONS—10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

1000 Adams Ex 4s	104¾	1000 M K T 4s	94
42000 Atch adj 4s	89¾	11000 M P 1st con 4s	113½
13000 do 4s	102¾	7000 N Y C & St L col 4½s	100¾
4000 B & O 4s	97⅝	1000 N Y C & St L 4s	100¾
1000 B & O 5s	101	5000 N Y C L 4s	110¾
1000 B & O S W 4s	81½	2000 N Y C & H R 4s	107¾
7000 B W & C 5s	114	30000 N-W R R con 4s	95¾
5000 Cal Mid 1st	118	2000 O S C & L 4s	108
1000 C & E I 4s	102	25000 N P prior lien 4s	104¾
4000 C M & St P gold 4s	104¾	2000 O S L 1st 5s	102¼
18000 C B & Q new 4s	103	55000 O R & N 4s	103¾
20000 C & Ga con 5s	97½	52000 O S line ins 4s	102¼
15000 C R I & P 4s	102⅝	55000 do Inc B-coll tr 5s	79¼
5000 CRI-P gen 4s	105¼	20000 Pac Gas 6s	120½
1000 C R I & P 5s	110½	35000 Pac-East inc 5s	82¾
2000 CHV & T 4½s	101½	2000 P C C & St L 4½s	120
15000 C & Ohio 4½s	102¾	1000 P C C & St L 4s	103
2000 CCC & St L gen 5s	94½	1000 P C C & St L 4s	103
15000 C O gen 4½s	96¾	1000 Pac C 1st 5s	104¾
5000 Col So 1st 4s	86	55000 Rio Gr con 5s	87¾
8000 Chi Ter 4s	87	70000 St L M gen 5s	114
1000 C E I gens	102	2000 St L & S F gen 6s	116½
45000 C P 1st 6s	95½	4000 St L S W 1st 4s	94
3000 D R R 1st	110	13000 St L S W 2d inc 4s	73¾
10000 Ed Elec of N Y 1st 5s	110	2000 S P Cable con 5s	112
12000 E gen 1lien 4s	73¾	4000 S P Cal con 6s	113
45000 Erie prior 4s	92¼	3000 San A & A P 4s	80
5000 Erie gen 4s	73¾	4000 SoRR 1st 5s	110
4000 GH-SA Mex 1st pf 5s	103½	3000 Sta R-T 6s	89¼
8000 H V 4½s	101¼	3000 SRT inc 5s	45
3000 HTC con 6s	111¼	5000 St Jos & G I 1st 5s	110
5000 Int-Gt Nor 2d mtge 6s	63¾	5000 S F 1st	112¼
12000 IC 1st	107	9000 Stand Rope 6s	87
45000 KCF-G 1st	73¾	5000 T C & I 1st gu 5s	108
15000 Ky Cent 4s	90	18000 T-NO con 5s	103½
3000 KCF-S 2d 6s	94	60000 UP 4s	105¾
3000 L-N un gold 4s	103¾	1000 WP con 5s	110
8000 LNA 4½s	106¾	22000 Wab B 5s	87¾
90000 MKT 2d 7s	117¼	4000 Wab 1st 5s	116½
10000 Mex Int 1st 4s	85¼	25000 Va fund debt	87½
10000 MKT of Tex 1st 5s	92¾		

CONDITION OF THE TREASURY.

Statement Showing the Available Cash Balance and the Gold Reserve.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 5.—Today's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows: Available cash balance, $270,971,001; gold reserve, $240,246,254.

IN THE BOSTON MONEY MARKET.

General Tendency of Cash and Securities at the Hub.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 5.—[Special.]—Strength and activity in Cochiti stock was the feature of the local stock market. The opening was 13¾, sold off to 13, rallying to 20½, losing only a small fraction of the gain. It was stated that favorable advices had been received from the mine. In the early trading there was considerable buying of Union Pacific stocks in this market for New York account, on rumors of a new "deal" in the Vanderbilts, as indicated by the strength in that class of securities this morning in the Wall street market. Loaning rates reflected bull market; a slight increase in the short interest also was noticed; money on stocks loaned at 4 per cent; United States mining rights were quoted at 2½@2¾; five rights entitles the holder to one share of Centennial-Eureka at $25 per share, which is equivalent to a bid price of 37½ for the new stock. Mohawk recovered from its recent depression and sold at 24½ and 25. Tecumseh was in better demand and advanced ¼ to 6. Arcadian lost 1, to 71. Erie Telephone was up 1, at 156. United States Oil developed activity in the late dealings and advanced 1¾, to 14¾, reacting to 51. Boston and Montana was $50, off 3. Call loans, 3½@4; time money, 4@5; commercial paper, 4@5½.

At the clearing house balances between the banks loaned at 3 per cent.

	Sales.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Am. Sugar	3,000	156¼	157¾	156	157¼
Atchison	50	121	121	121	121
Do pfd	2,500	65	66¼	65	66¼
Allouez Mining	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
Arcadian Mining	400	72	72	70½	71
Bonanza	1,500	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
Bell Telephone	31	362	362	362	362
Boston & Mont. Min	100	350	350	350	350
Baltic Mining	50	36½	36½	35½	36½
B. & A.	1,000	134¾	135¾	134¾	135¾
Calumet & H. Min.	25	340	340	340	340
Centennial Mining	50	19	19	18½	19
Cochiti	17,000	18¾	20½	13	20½
Dominion Coal	50	54¼	54½	54¼	54½
Franklin Mining	200	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼
Gen. El.	200			96	96
Mohawk	500	24½	25	24½	25
Old Dom. Mining	200	35	35¼	35	35¼
Pioneer Mining	200	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
Quincy Mining	125	160	160	160	160
U. S. Mining	3,000	40¾	41¼	40¾	41¼
Santa Fe	600	15	15¼	15	15¼
Tecumseh Mining	500	6	6	5¾	6
Tamarack Mining	25	228	228	227	227
Utah Consolidated	200	5	5	5	5
White Knob	300	47½	48¾	47½	48¾
Wolverine	2,500	47½	48¾	47½	48¾
Do pfd	600	80½	80¾	80½	80¾
Westinghouse	50	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾
Wis. Central	50	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
Washington	1,000	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾

BONDS.

$2000 C & W M 5s. 96¾ | $11000 Mex 4s 76

IN THE FOREIGN MONEY MARKET.

Tendency of Cash and Securities in London, Paris, and Berlin.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—The Commercial Advertiser's London financial cablegram says: Business was dull today, the market was weak in line on the Stock Exchange. The transvaal situation was unsettling, but the close was rather brighter. Americans opened firmest, but were neglected till New York bought Union Pacific and New York Central. The close was irregular. The Spanish 4s were 60¾. Tintos 46¾. Anacondas, 11 7-16. Gold to the amount of £89,000 in bars was bought; £20,000 was sent to the cape. Money was plentiful. Short loans were 2½@2¾ per cent, long 3½ into October 2¾. Bills were nominally unchanged and few were offering. Banks are avoiding long dates. Paris and Berlin exchange unaltered.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—American securities after a dull and heavy start grew firmer. The market was quiet, with little business, but later in the day prices moved up. At the close the tone was irregular. Business was limited to professional trading. Spanish 4s closed at 60¾. Amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance today, £19,000. The termination of the Boer war was not quoted at Buenos Ayres, 138.50.

Consols for money 104 13-16, do for the account, 105 1-16. Canadian Pacific, 99¼. Erie, 14¾. Erie first pfds., 40. Illinois Central, 118¾. Union Pacific, pfds., 82. Pennsylvania, 60¾. New York Central, 143¾. Pennsylvania, 60½. Reading, 14¾. Northern Pacific pfds., 79¾. Atchison, 25. Louisville, 85¾. Shares sold: St. Paul common, 127¾. Bar silver quiet, 28¾d per ounce. Money, 2 per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2¾ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills, 2 5-16@2⅜ per cent.

BERLIN, Sept. 5.—Transactions on the boerse today were checked owing to the unfavorable dispatch from Johannesburg published by the London Standard this morning to the effect that the Transvaal matter was hopeless and the Boers would probably declare war at forty-eight hours' notice unless they would yield to raid Natal before the British troops arrived. The forthcoming Prussian Cabinet meeting also increased the uneasiness. Government securities, however, were comparatively steady. Coal and iron shares were easier. Canadian Pacifics were weak and Americans were quiet.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 5.—Today's session of the boerse here was thinly attended, owing to the observance of Jewish New Year. Prices were firm and in some instances moderately improved.

PARIS, Sept. 5.—Prices on the bourse today opened steady, but subsequently weakened, only a few moderate sales being recorded, the inactivity depressing the market. Government securities lost a portion of yesterday's advance. Rio Tintos declined slightly on realizations, then rallied and closed at the highest quotations of the day. Kaffirs were weak in consequence of a rumor that the proposed conference at Cape Town would not be held. Continued offers caused a material decline, but toward the close there was fair buying and a portion of the loss was recovered.

IN THE MINING STOCK EXCHANGES.

Closing Quotations in the Trading Centers of the Country.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—Mining stocks:

Cholla	25	Ontario	7
Crown Point	20	Ophir	10
Con. Cal. and Va.	170	Plymouth	10
Deadwood	20	Quicksilver	2
Gould and Curry	10	Do pfd	5
Hale and Norcross	30	Sierra Nevada	60
Homestake	65	Standard	265
Horn Silver	22	Union Con	22
Iron Silver	50	Yellow Jacket	22

DENVER, Colo., Sept. 5.—[Special.]—Closing mining stocks:

	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Isabella	9¾	9¾	1,500
Little Corporal	2¾	3	32,000
Margaret	2¼	2½	15,000
New Zealand	67¾	68	1,000

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., Sept. 5.—[Special.]—Closing mining quotations:

	Asked.	Sales.
Acacia	10¾	12,500
Anaconda	11	5,000
Black Bell	14½	1,000
Bonanza	4	11,000
Centennial	3½	32,000
Blue Bells	14¾	15,000
Bob Lee	1¾	10,000
C. C.	1¾	20,000
C. and M.	15¾	10,000
Copper Mountain	2¾	15,000
Dawn	2¾	15,000
Dawson	4¾	15,000
Damon	4

TALK OF THE CORN CROP.

"TRIBUNE" REPORTS DISCUSSED BY MERCHANTS AND SPECULATORS.

Most of the Available Evidence Bears Out Estimates of Largest Production on Record and Men Who Dispute These Figures Ask for Only a Moderate Reduction — General Belief That Increased Demand Will More than Offset the Big Yield.

THE TRIBUNE crop report from the "surplus corn" States, furnishing a basis for a forecast of the largest crop on record, naturally attracted much attention among grain commission merchants and speculators. It is conceded that any material variation from a two billion bushel production will depend on the yields in the eight great corn producing States.

Interest in the report centered in the estimated production of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, Nebraska, and Texas, and in the detailed telegraphic claims as to the percentage of the crop out of danger. The official statement of the Missouri State authorities made the crop slightly higher than THE TRIBUNE estimate for that State. It made the yield 196,611,000 bushels, as against 190,000,000 estimated by THE TRIBUNE. Third Vice President McCullough of the Northwestern railroad, just back from a trip West, was quoted as follows:

Crop Out of Danger.

"Nothing can now destroy the corn crop. It is out of the way of frost, out of the way of the drought, and out of the way of the rains if we should have a wet spell. The crop in Nebraska is estimated at 300,000,000 bushels. I understand the Kansas crop is estimated at 250,000,000 bushels and the Missouri crop at 200,000,000 bushels. The crop in Iowa will be the largest in years."

These figures are 10,000,000 bushels less for Nebraska, 10,000,000 bushels more for Kansas, and 10,000,000 bushels more for Missouri than THE TRIBUNE estimates. A few Board of Trade men were disposed to criticise the Iowa estimate as excessive, but the yield was placed at only 200,000,000 bushels more than last year, which would fall well within the limits set by Vice President McCullough. No one is disposed to raise the issue as to the yield in Texas and the people who argue that Illinois and Indiana are placed too high at 380,000,000 bushels from the acreage of wheat which was abandoned in the central States. It was given as the consensus of opinion of Western railway men in Chicago and in the West that 90 per cent of the corn crop in Nebraska, Kansas, Iowa, and Missouri is safe. Their estimate on the yield of the four named States is approximately 1,150,000,000 bushels, or the same as THE TRIBUNE estimates for the same States. The available evidence bears out the claim that THE TRIBUNE estimate of a crop of 2,308,000,000 bushels is well within the limits of conservatism.

Gives Basis for Prosperity.

"I think THE TRIBUNE crop report on corn is conservative," said Harry Avery, of Counselman & Day. "In fact, our advices indicate that an estimate of 2,500,000,000 bushels is entirely within reason. The report is an excellent one for the country at large, as it outlines one of the most satisfactory foundations for continued prosperity. The confirmation of a record yield by no means proves that the crop will have to be sold at panic prices. The market prices at commercial centers and feeding prices in the country have little connection with each other. The cutting of Corn Belt values means an enormous increase in the feeding demand, which will cut into the new crop, just as the extraordinary weather of last winter cut into old crop supplies."

Late Planted Corn Is Mature.

"THE TRIBUNE'S report on the corn crop is comprehensive and is in line with advices we receive," said M. E. Cook. "I have just been out through the corn country, and have found ears of corn on the fields planted as late as June 1 sufficiently matured to allow kernels to be shelled off the cob. The estimate, it seems to me, is below the possibilities in many of the surplus States."

"I do not believe the country will raise a crop of 2,500,000,000 bushels of corn, the maximum estimate in THE TRIBUNE crop report," said James Creighton. "The minimum estimate of 2,308,000,000 bushels is nearer in line with actual conditions, and I believe even that stretches things a trifle. Iowa will not raise as much corn as a year ago, and there is no more corn in Nebraska than there was a year ago."

Damaged by Hot Weather.

"The advices we get from the Western country are that the extreme hot weather of the last ten days, without showers, has cut down the yield considerably," said F. G. Logan, "and it seems unlikely that the extraordinarily beautiful yield predicted by your correspondents will be realized. Personally I do not see how a bumper crop can be avoided, but a 2,000,000,000 crop would be that, because it would be beyond the average of the last ten years."

"I think THE TRIBUNE figures on Kansas and Nebraska are too large," said William S. Jackson of Jackson Bros. & Co., "from what I saw on a trip just concluded. It is a big crop, but on this kind of a yield the tendency is always to exaggerate."

Pope & Eckhardt company have the following from their Duff plain company at Nebraska City, Neb.: "The corn crop in Nebraska the last two weeks has deteriorated rapidly on account of excessive heat and dry weather. We shall have a large crop of corn, but not nearly so large as was anticipated thirty days ago. This is true of Kansas to a great extent. We think the estimate for the two States should be reduced to possibly 500,000,000 bushels."

Demand Grows with Supply.

"It is probable," said Charles D. Irwin of Irwin, Green & Co., "that the crop may reach the figures given. It has generally been acknowledged that the crop has deteriorated in the last few weeks. Such condition of affairs may have been taken into consideration when THE TRIBUNE figures were given by the Western correspondents. However, I think it probable that the crop will exceed that of last year, and may go even beyond the high-water mark of 1898. It is to be doubted, though, if the crop has increased in any greater proportions than the demand, if so great. The failure of crops abroad has necessitated the use of American corn. Then people are learning its different uses as a food. The export will grow."

William Dillon, traveling agent for Buckley & Co., stated that, from his calculation, the crop was overestimated by 500,000,000 bushels.

"The drought has hurt the crops 40 per cent," said Mr. Dillon. "I know that is the case in northern Illinois and Wisconsin. The hot winds have caused that much deterioration. In northern Illinois I have seen the farmers cutting corn for fodder."

"The crop will be as large as that of last year," it was said at the office of J. A. Edwards & Co., "if not as large as that of 1898. That is the estimate we form from the reports of Western correspondents."

"They are not going to get that crop," said W. J. Wright & Taylor, "not by 500,000,000 bushels. Prices will be affected, of course, if such a large crop should be realized. However, with four great crops in succession there is little old corn in the market. The export is heavy, and yet it is not a drop in the bucket."

"We expect a great crop," it was said at the office of Arthur E. Jones & Co. "We expect it to exceed the crop of 1898. Reports from some States show that the drought has had its effect upon the corn, but there are always people who will cry before they are injured."

Argue for Good Prices.

"There has been nothing in our reports," said Richard Gamble, "to indicate that there will be such a crop. I am not inclined to think that it will be a record-breaker. Reports indicate that the drought has injured the late corn. Even if the present crop should prove to be a record-breaker, I do not think that prices will go below 28 and 30 cents. There is a foreign demand for all that can be raised."

"The market will continue to be bullish," said George Gilbert. "The reports indicate that the late corn has been burned. It has not been taken into account that much corn will have been spoiled in this way."

"There have been three reasonably crops in succession now," said Alva K. Brown, "and even if there should be a fourth this year I do not think prices will be affected."

"We do not expect a record-breaker," it was said at the office of E. Pringle & Co.

"Our reports indicate that the late corn has been burned by the drought."

"Our reliable correspondents in Nebraska," said Edward Andrew of Nash, Wright & Co., "write that the crop will be short, and much shorter than expected. Portions of the West have had two and three weeks of hot, dry weather. This includes the best portion of the State. In a few points in the southeastern part of the State the crop is heavy. There is no so much corn in Nebraska by 25,000,000 to 50,000,000 bushels as there was a year ago, and there are a good many complaints from Kansas. If there should be a big crop of corn, the farmers are offsetting that fact by feeding it to their cattle now, forced to do it by the lack of grass for pasture."

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS FILED FOR record Tuesday, Sept. 5, 1899:

Sunnyside-av., 75 e of Leavitt-st., s f, 37x x121. Aug. 1 (T. P. Hatch to P. Haake) ..... $ 1,500

Emerald-st., n e cor N. 44th-av., s f, 150x 124. Sept. 2 (O. Jacobson et al., by M. in C. to J. G. Patterson) 2,004

Division-st., 160 e of Noble-st., s f, 25x125. Aug. 29 (E. Sowka to M. Schwarzkopf) 2,900

Homan-av., 417 s of Colorado-av., e f, 25x 116. Aug. 4 (F. E. Brimitlecorn to D. Dennett) 2,500

Spaulding-av., 150 s of 15th-st., w f, 25x125. Aug. 15 (J. A. Bickford to E. M. Howard) 1,500

Farrell-st., 212 s of Lyman, e f, 48x150. Aug. 21 (E. Vancura et al., by M. in C., to James Berry) 1,000

Morgan-st., 154 s of 32d, w f, 26x119. Sept. 1 (B. Pait to L. Czeslowski) 2,000

37th-st., n w cor Lowe-av., s f, 24x108 and other property. April 14, revenue $11.50 (Barbara Becker to Michael Becker) 1

Carpenter-st., 366 s of 51st, w f, 20x124. Aug. 29 (V. Franke to J. Wehden) 1,000

Fillmore-st., n w cor Central Park-av., w f, 25x124. Aug. 21 (E. J. O'Neill to M. J. Tobin) 1,000

Norman-av., 226 n of Cortez-st., e f, 50x124, May 22, 1896 (H. G. Dawson et al. to G. Glenfield) 1,800

Hermitage-av., 296 n of North-av., w f, 24x 123, Sept. 1 (F. M. Dougherty to A. Buettner) 1,000

Robey-st., 270 n of Lawrence-av., e f, 26x 122, Sept. 2 (I. B. Hansen to O. Johnson) 1,200

Francisco-st., w cor Montrose-av., s f, 252x125, Sept. 2 [J. Kestenholz to M. Kestenholz] 1,000

Perry-st., 100 n of Berteau-av., w f, 45x160, Sept. 2 (L. J. Stumpf to E. Struebing) 5,000

Belle Plaine-av., 208 w of Southport-av., s f, 50x125, Sept. 1 (P. J. Plantin to P. A. Johnson) 18,000

Gresham-st., 326 s w of Noble-av., n w f, 25 ft to alley, Sept. 4 (J. Hallriegel to G. Erhart) 4,000

California-av., s e cor Berlin-st., w f, 175x 100, Aug. 28; revenue, $10 (S. M. Davis to D. L. Frank) 1

Center-st., 190 e of Cyprus-av., s f, 25x x 141, Sept. 1 (Garden City Wire and Spring company to the American Steel and Wire company) 20,000

Evergreen-st., 181 s of California-av., s f, 20x124, Aug. 3 (E. Boyer to S. P. Sorenson) 6,500

Walnut-st., 50 s of St. Louis-av., n f, 25x80, Sept. 2 (T. Wyckof to J. Edwards) 2,300

Hudson-av., 240 s of Oakley-st., e f, 24x121, Aug. 3 (S. P. Sorenson to E. Boyer) 3,000

Cornelia-st., w cor Seminary-av., s f, 25x 123, July 24 [P. S. Selby to W. J. Lyons] 3,000

Marshfield-av., 251 s of Garfield-blvd., w f, 25x125, Aug. 31 (H. J. Phipps Jr. to Mary Utesch) 1,500

Drexel-av., 73 n of 96th-st., w f, 30x129, Sept. 2 [S. D. O'Sullivan to J. F. Hines] 5,500

Avenue N, 273 s of 104th-st., w f, 26x126, Aug. 24 [F. Cooley et al., by M. in C., to John Orr] 2,782

A strip of land 66½ ft wide, extending n and s across the sec 18, 37, 15, E. of Ind between 108th and 110th-sts. and Torrence-av. and the Calumet River, Sept. 16, 1868 (Cleveland Linseed Oil company to E. A. Warfield) 2,485

Kenmore-av., 598 n of Irving Park-av., w f, 50x132, Sept. 1 (O. Thompson to W. Traise) 2,000

Van Buren-st., between St. Louis and Central Park-ave., n f, 24x125, Aug. 4 (D. Dennett to F. E. Brintlecorn) 2,500

Ballou-st., Wright-wood-ave., s e f, 52x125, Aug. 16 [S. S. Kimbell to A. Sundeen] 1,000

E. Ravenswood Park, 145 s of Bertau-av., s f, 66x164, Sept. 1 [F. A. Johnson to F. J. Mantin] 2,000

Townsend-st., 197 n of Chicago-av., e f, 21x 125, Sept. 1 [F. A. Johnson to Peter J. Mantin] 16,000

South Park-av., 158 s of 27th-st., w f, 21x 94, Aug. 25 [W. T. Ashford to A. Cohen] 6,000

Halsted-st., s w cor 76th, e f, 50x120, Green-st., s e cor 76th, w f, 50x120[illegible] July 31 (Auburn Land Trust, by trustee, to Samuel Kerchoff) 27,000

Escanaba-av., 121 n of 80th-st., w f, 25x124, Aug. 29 (F. Q. Oxerlund et al., by M. in C., to O. W. Leeds) 2,000

Carpenter-st., 137 n of 65th, e f, 25x124, Aug. 29 (J. Hall, Martin & Co. to J. Gustafson) 2,500

Morgan-st., 221 n of 66th-st., e f, 25x126, Sept. 1 [E. D. Gates to S. M. Farwell] 2,000

W., 632.4 ft 110 w of Spaulding-av., n f, 50 x124, Aug. [Masonic B. and S. Asso. to Hobart] 2,000

Sixty-st., 141 e of Dorer, e f, 25x120, Sept. 5 [A. Piekalkwicz to P. Eno] 1,400

Forest-pk., 268.5 e of 37th-st., s f, 70x124, Aug. 7 [F. C. Keller to R. W. Jones] 3,500

Rubel-st., 278 s of 18th, w f, 24x93. July 31 [C. C. Mead to J. Bellen] 1,650

Kedzie-av., 175 n of 19th-st., w f, 25x123, revenue stamps, $5. Sept. 1 [A. O. Kuehnast et al. to C. Kuehnstedt] 1

Dayton-st., 271 s of Addison, e f, 25x120, Aug. 31 [C. A. Carlson to Dora Tait] 10,000

Evergreen-av., 222 s of Cortez-st., s f, 37½x125, July 31 [E. Melms to S. Wellhuet] 2,700

Wolfram-st., s w cor Hendon-av., w f, 127x 124, July 12 [Frederick W. Alwart to Hinmingham Co.] 20,000

Campbell-av., 72 n of Le Moyne-st., s f, 25x125, Aug. 4 [E. Gottfried Sr. to G. Gilmore] 3,000

Cortes-st., 279 e of Washtenaw-av., s f, 25x124, Aug. 16 [A. H. Weigle to F. Schlotterbeck] 3,000

Jackson-st., 44 e of Irving-av., n f, 20x125, Sept. 6 [E. J. Darlington to E. A. Hemstreet] 6,000

S. 41st-av., 125 s of 14th-st., w f, 24x125, Sept. 6 [E. Barton to C. Norton] 1,600

Harvard-st., 75 w of Albany-av., n f, 25x 124, revenue stamps, 44, Aug. 31 [E. Voss to Lowell] 1

Halsted-st., 100 s of School, s f, 50x150, Aug. 18 [W. B. Hartman to M. C. Hartman] 1,000

Walnut-st., 710 w of Kedzie-av., s f, 24 to alley, 16 [Frank H. Marsten to Rhoda E. Smale] 9,250

BUILDING PERMITS.

THE FOLLOWING PERMITS WERE ISSUED by the Building department yesterday:

H. S. Meins, 1-story frame, 1575 S. Sacramento $1,200

N. Streit, 2-story brick, 4465 5th-av. 8,000

John J. Hackett, 2-story brick, 1418 W. Madison-st. 2,000

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

NEW INCORPORATIONS WERE LICENSED by the Secretary of State at Springfield yesterday as follows:

The Vandalia Creamery company, Vandalia; capital, $5,000; general dairy business; incorporators, Charles Schilling, S. B. Stout, Benjamin Craycroft.

The Bloch Creamery company, Chicago; capital, $20,000; dairy; incorporators, Emanuel Bloch, Gabriel Bloch, Benjamin J. Samuels.

The Bell Plaine Burner company, Ottawa; capital, $8,000; manufacturing oil burners, lamps, and lamp fixtures; incorporators, S. R. Blanchard, C. L. Ballard, G. Cook.

The Index Publishing company, Chicago; capital, $25,000; printing and binding and publishing; incorporators, Mason A. Bamborough, Charles Sedgwick, Sidney Adler.

The Chicago Auto-Music Box company, Chicago; capital, $2,500; manufacturing and dealing in musical instruments; incorporators, John K. Stevens, Lemuel W. Stevens, J. Edwards Jr.

The Supreme Council National Fraternal Legion, Chicago; not for profit; social and benevolent; incorporators, Thomas H. Doyle, James J. Morgan, Henry Wedemeyer.

The First Brigade Band and Orchestra, Chicago; not for profit; musical; incorporators, A. F. Weldon, Frank W. Putnam, Arthur D. Rehm.

The Washington Institute, Chicago; not for profit; social and benevolent; incorporators, John F. Straub, Carl Roessler, F. C. Leusch.

The Wilmington Tinplate company, Wilmington, has increased the number of its directors from three to five.

The New York Electro Plating works, Chicago, has changed its name to the Standard Novelty Manufacturing company.

The Policy Holders' National Union, Chicago, has increased its capital stock from $10,000 to $100,000.

The Meis-Bear company, Danville, has changed its name to Meis Bros. company and increased its capital stock from $10,100 to $20,000.

LEGAL NOTICES AND PROPOSALS.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY:

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company will be held at the general office of the company in the Monadnock Block, No. 100 Jackson-blvd., in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, on Thursday, the 7th day of September, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of consenting to and consenting to the creation of indebtedness of the company, and the issue and disposal of bonds to be known as this company's 3 per cent refunding fifty-year gold bonds, to be dated as of October 1, 1899, to be due Oct. 1, 1949, and to bear interest at the rate of 3 per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, both principal and interest payable in gold coin, for the principal authorized amount of forty million dollars ($40,000,000).

The proceeds of such bonds are to be used in funding the company's indebtedness and procuring funds for completing, furnishing, improving, operating, or maintaining its railroads or extensions thereof.

There will also be submitted at such meeting for the consent and concurrence of the stockholders the proposition to execute a mortgage of the company's corporate property, franchises, etc., to the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, as trustee, to secure the payment of said issue of forty million dollars ($40,000,000) face value of bonds, with power to issue series additional bonds to said mortgage as may be hereafter duly authorized by the stockholders.

The form of such mortgage as prepared by the general solicitor of the company will also be submitted for approval.

For the above purposes the Stock Transfer Books of the company will be closed August 26 at 3 o'clock p. m. and reopened September 8, 1899, at 10 o'clock a. m.

Dated Chicago, Ill., June 27, 1899.

By order of the Vice President and Board of Directors. ALEXANDER MILLAR, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE—

REPUBLIC IRON AND STEEL COMPANY.

A dividend of one and three-quarters per cent upon the preferred stock of this company has been declared, payable on and after Oct. 1st, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business on September 15, 1899.

The transfer books will close on September 15th, 1899, at three o'clock p. m., and reopen on October 2, 1899, at 10 o'clock a. m.

E. J. LLEWELLYN, Secretary.

STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

SOLID OAK BUTT 2-CHAIR OAK COMBINATION desk, washstand; all good as new. Address P 97, Tribune office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE RIGHTS FOR 3 COUNTIES of Arkansas, Texas and Missouri for a

LOST AND FOUND.

CABMAN, ATTENTION—

$10 reward will be paid to the cabman that drove 2 Germans with trunk from Hubbard-ct. and Michigan-av. on Monday, 28th of August, between 5 and 6 in morning. Call 255 Michigan-av.

LOST—ON PLATFORM OF STATION, ADAMS and Wabash, lady's black leather pocketbook, containing $3, some change, return ticket Memphis, and Pullman ticket. Return to H. A. KEPPEL, Rand-McNally Bldg., and receive reward.

TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS ($25) REWARD for the return of light leather dress suit case containing uniforms and private papers, taken from Polk-st. depot Friday, Aug. 25; no questions asked. Address N 922, Tribune office.

LOST—DIAMOND LOCKET, FLEUR DE LIS design, 12 diamonds, ruby center. Sunday eve at Drexel Boot Garden or cafe; $30 reward. Address N 902, Tribune office.

LOST—AMETHYST AND PEARL BROOCH ON Wabash tram, between Englewood and city, or in down-town district, Monday afternoon. Return 583 W. 61st-st. Reward.

LOST—LADY'S BLACK SILK-LINED JACKET, South Side. Leave at 5124 Jeffersonav. and receive reward.

LOST—DIAMOND DAGGER, MONDAY EVENing, near 45th and Vincennes-av. Return to 4258 Calumet-av. and receive reward.

STRAYED—YELLOW SCOTCH COLLIE, SUNday; answers to name of Snyder. Liberal reward offered for his return. 4019 Grand-blvd.

FOUND—SCOTCH COLLIE. OWNER MUST identify and pay charges. S. Chicago High School.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—DAN FRAZER [COLORED]; CALL immediately at 18th and State-sts.; mail there for two weeks.

PERSONAL — INFORMATION AS TO THE whereabouts of Sig. Polis, formerly in the clear business in Chicago. Address N 245, Tribune.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—FREE—SUCCESS IN LIFE CAN only be obtained through influence; will send absolutely free a 100 page book which explains all the secrets of hypnotism, personal magnetism, and magnetic healing. Tells how to cure diseases and bad habits, enables you to win and hold the love and respect of others. Anybody can learn in a few days. We guarantee success. Write today. Address National Publishing Co., Dept. 408A, Barry Building, Rochester, N. Y.

PERSONAL—DR. J. ELIZABETH STOMPKINS provides private care and treatment for a limited number of cases of akin atrophy, all facial blemishes, discoloration, wrinkles, scars, smallpox marks; any and all blemishes completed must be done at an early date. Call and arrange for appointment before Dr. Stompkins leaves for Europe. 1308 Masonic Temple, Chicago.

PERSONAL—DR. SYDNEY WALKER, OCULIST, personally tests all eyes requiring glasses and has the lens ground to suit each case at moderate cost; consult him about any eye, ear, nose, or throat trouble free. 78 State-st., Room 40.

PERSONAL—COCKROACHES, BEDBUGS, AND rats exterminated from premises by guaranteed contract; powder sent anywhere, prepaid, 25c. FREDERICK PERES & CO., 427 State-st.

PERSONAL—I WILL LOAN AT VERY LOW rates of interest on diamonds. Address H 8, RICHARDSON, 142 La Salle-st., Rooms 2 and 3.

PERSONAL—FURS REMODELED, REPAIRED, and cleaned; lowest prices for reliable work. SHLAVEE & CO., 78 Palmer House, Jackson-st.

PERSONAL—BANKRUPTCY RELEASES ALL debts; expense, $40; advice free. WALTERS, 97 Washington.

PERSONAL—EPILEPTIC FITS, BLOOD AND skin diseases permanently cured; 20 years' experience. Epileptic Remedy Co., 167 Dearborn-st.

PERSONAL—FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKER wants to represent a No. 1 corset manfr. Address R 186, Tribune office.

PERSONAL DIAMONDS, WATCHES, ON easy payments. LOFTIS BROS., 103 State-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN, 26, single, 3 years' experience as bookkeeper, cashier, and auditor with wholesale house, mfg. co., and r.r.; well posted on claims and credits; city refs. Address R 126, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BOOKKEEPER AND cashier; thoroughly experienced in making credits, collections, and correspondence; 12 years' experience with Chicago wholesale house. Address R 149, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN OFFICE BY YOUNG Scotch-American of 3 years' general business experience; good education; fine penman; best of references; small salary; lawyer's office preferred. Address R 153, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER OR general office man. 27 years old; 6 years' experience; A1 references, bond if required. Address R 844, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN; EXperienced ledger-keeper and correspondent; city references certify as to ability in both capacities. Address R 167, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A1 D. E. BOOKKEEPer of 10 years' experience; competent in all its branches; highly recommended; married; $15. Address R 924, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BOOKKEEPER, HAVing 8 years' experience in best mercantile houses, as I man, used to trial balances; willing to commence at $12. Address N 914, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BILL CLERK; EXtender, footer, timekeeper, or figurer of any kind by young man, expert at figures. Address R 140, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AM MARRIED MAN of 30; over 10 years' experience as bookkeeper, cashier, and correspondent; will begin at $16 per week. Address R 176, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN OF 19, German-speaking, as clerk; understands general office work. Address R 113, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN OF 19 in r. r. or wholesale house; reliable and honest; best of references. Address R 157, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT bookkeeper and stenog.; ref. R 137, Tribune.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—WITH RESPONSIBLE house by first-class traveling salesman; ref. Address R 168, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERIENCED GUNsmith, blocker and machinist, nickel finisher, and electro plater; steady position; A1 references. Address O 943, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—ENGINEER; LIcensed; 5 years' experience; have had charge of large plants city. 2622 Cottage Grove-av., flat 1.

SITUATION WANTED—JOB PRINTER; FIRSTclass, steady, and temperate; able to take charge. Address R 701, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—HATTER, IN RETAIL store; practical and first-class; good references. Address N 956, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—DESIGNER, GOOD draftsman and letterer. N 923, Tribune office.

Boys.

SITUATION WANTED — BY A BRIGHT, ACtive boy, 15 years old, work for board and go to school. Address N 907, Tribune office.

House Servants.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NEAT FELLOW who can make himself generally useful about a bachelor's house or club. R 154, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—COACHMAN; GENERal work around private family; city or suburb; best of references. Address 2052 Vernon-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN; UNderstand the care of fine horses and carriages; can give best of city reference. Address N 953, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS coachman; willing and obliging; best of references. Address R 154, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN AND general man; single; strictly sober and reliable; best of city refs. Address R 172, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—COACHMAN AND GARdener by thoroughly experienced man; reference, JOHN SCHMIDT, 1548 Wabash-av.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENERGETIC young man, stenographer; experienced, quick, and accurate; $8. Address N 868, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY STENOGRAPHER and general office man; rapid; good writer; reasonable salary. Address N 936, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—GENTLEMAN DESIRES to represent manufacturing concern or high-grade mercantile line in either of these cities: New Orleans, Denver, Philadelphia, Boston, or San Francisco; best of references and security if necessary. Address R 815, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERT freight man, now employed as traffic manager of a large manufacturing company; best of references. Address N 225, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MARRIED COUPLE as managers hotel, rooming-house, saloon, store, etc., anything to make honest living. Address R 78, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SINGLE MAN, 34, experienced janitor; good city refs. Address N 924, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SWEDISH MAN, for janitor. Address R 917, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN WHO traveled all over the country as companion or personal secretary; good refs. R 161, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—A PLACE TO CARE for a flat. 548 N. Clark-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY; light office work; some knowledge of typewriting; $4 to begin. Address R 155, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY, 25, as clerk or office work; $6. Address R 177, Tribune office.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY WILLING, RELIable girl as second waitress, or upstairs maid in family who are not accustomed to changing; wages $4.50 or $5. Address R 171, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK, HOUSEkeeper, or any position of trust by experienced lady. RETA, 127 N. Clark-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WIDOW LADY for general housework; has got a little girl; no objections to country. 927 Fifth-av.

SITUATION WANTED — GENERAL HOUSEwork; neat, strong German girl; private family; upstairs maid; cook; city refs. R 164, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT girl, general work in small family, N 911, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK IN PRIVATE family; South Side preferred. R 178, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK BY COLored girl; $3. 2962 Armour-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SECOND GIRL; wages $5. 3236 Indiana-st.

SITUATION WANTED—GOOD GIRL; GERMAN or Scandinavian; small family. 4301 Lauder-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED — THOROUGHLY COMpetent, experienced, managing housekeeper; very methodical; best references. Hotel, institution; French. Address N 909, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER; thoroughly competent and reliable young woman; private family; fair wages. Address N 949, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—HOUSEKEEPER, EXperienced, educated girl; give particulars. Address R 158, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY REFINED ENGlish person as housekeeper or companion to elderly lady. MRS. SENTOR, 2800 6th-av.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY TRAINED NURSE, any kind of cases. 202 E. Indiana-st.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

SITUATION WANTED—FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker will go out for $1 a day or $5 week. MRS. ANDERSON, 3094 W. 22d-st.

SITUATION WANTED BY DRESSMAKER, cutter, and fitter in families. 2825 Michigan-av.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—DOMESTICS, ALL NAtions: cooks, pastry cooks, bakers, family cooks, club cooks, hotel cooks, chambermaids, seamstresses, waitresses, laundresses, housers, dining-room girls, working housekeepers, butlers, housemen, coachmen, married couples for all work, second girls, nurses, scullery maids, dishwashers, scrub women, pantry girls, linen-room, invalid attendants, governesses, general servants; all of the better class of help for private families, clubs, cafes, hotels; city, country, distance; help that pay for their positions and need no charity but honest treatment; carefully selected; recommended; established 21 years. Telephone 869 North. 122 N. Clark. MATHEWS.

SITUATIONS WANTED—GENERAL HOUSEwork girls, cooks, nurses, second girls, mostly Germans, some that speak no English; select private family servants only; established 4 years in this German district. Also have good Swedish girls. Call 347 E. North-av., near Sedgwick. MRS. MATHEWS.

SITUATIONS WANTED — SCANDINAVIAN. German girls; refs.; cooks, second, general housework; city, country. 12 S. Center-av. MRS. BURG.

SITUATION WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL AS nurse for an invalid; willing to help with housework; good ref. Call 2627 Cottage Grove-av.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXP. YOUNG lady stenog.; accurate; Rem. or S.-P. machine; terms; any part of city. Address N 916, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERIENCED LADY stenographer; best of references; no agents need apply. Address R 139, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS STENOGRAPHER; experienced; references; college graduate; no agents. Address R 166, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY LADY STENOGrapher; good writer and speller; rapid; accurate; reasonable salary. Address N 976, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY NEAT YOUNG lady stenographer; experienced, quick and accurate; $7. Address N 904, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — STENOGRAPHER; moderate salary; Remington. R 143, Tribune.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED, refined, educated North German lady as governess in small American family; references given; changed. A. W., 834 North-av., Milwaukee, Wis.

SITUATION WANTED AS RESIDENT housekeeper, companion, or managing housekeeper; city or suburb; exceptional refs. N 941, Tribune.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER — FOR SIMPLE work; some experience; give age, references. Address R 170, Tribune office.

BOOKKEEPER AND CORRESPONDENT—FOR iron business, young man; must read and write German. 522 S. Paulina-st.

BOOKKEEPER—ASSISTANT, IN WHOLESALE house on West Side; 2 years of age. Address, in own handwriting, R 180, Tribune office.

BOOKKEEPER—IN FIRE INSURANCE OFfice; state experience, age, and salary expected. Address R 148, Tribune office.

BRIGHT, ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT YOUTH OF 16 for general office work in wholesale diamond and jewelry business; must furnish small bond; state in first letter experience, wages, and employers, references, and salary expected. Address R 97, Tribune office.

CORRESPONDENT—EXPERIENCED CORREspondent and assistant manager in mail order cloak house (retail); only those who understand the business need apply; state experience, reference, and salary. Address N 902, Tribune office.

CORRESPONDENT—EXPERIENCED IN ORders and complaints for general merchandise; state age, salary. Address R 106, Tribune office.

DRUG CLERK—GOOD; $12 WEEK; REFERence required. Address R 148, Tribune office.

YOUNG MAN—BRIGHT, ABOUT 20 YEARS OF age; one who has had some office experience and is quick at figures. Address E V 140, Tribune office.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR—GOOD, EXPERIenced man on new regular city publication by prosperous publishing house; give references and mention mediums recently handled. Address E V 751, Tribune office.

CASH SALESMAN—INSTALLMENT, FOR HOUSEhold specialties. American Trimmo Co., 178 Randolph-st.

HUSTLERS—TO SELL MECHANICAL KISSING bugs; 10 cents; sell on and return sample by mail; 10 cents; call quick. Spermine company, 4 Washington-st., Chicago.

SALESMAN — FIRST-CLASS SEWING MAchine salesman for jobbing trade; experience, territory covered, references, and salary wanted. Address B V 845, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—CLOTHING. ADDRESS E V 135, Tribune office.

SALESMEN—AND SOLICITORS—GOOD; IN every town in the United States to take orders for made-to-order clothing; fit and workmanship guaranteed; large commissions; exclusive territory; making from $20 to $50 per week; a fine line of samples will carry; no cases and plenty of advertising free; fall and winter samples now ready; experience desirable, but not necessary, owing to complete instructions and superior methods. Apply at once to the WALTON TAILORING CO., Chicago, Ill. No local solicitors wanted. Please mention paper.

SALESMEN—WILLING TO LEAVE THE CITY and take up permanent residence in towns of their own selection in any State to represent large tailoring concern; weekly salary and commission. No experience required. Systematic instruction given free by competent instructor before starting. Splendid opportunity for a life work for men of energy and character. Application by letter only; not considered. Address E V 163, Tribune office.

SALESMEN—AGENTS, CANVASSERS; ACtive men, not afraid of hard work; 22 to 40 years old; steady employment; liberal contract; best agency proposition ever offered; we put you through our training school for agents free of charge; have starting out; only men of push, ability, and able to furnish bond need apply; state age, reference, occupation, experience [though none required]. Address E V 167, Tribune office.

SALESMEN—$ GOOD SALESMEN ON FIXED, fair salary and liberal commission; experience in our line not essential, as we give you one week's training free of charge; only men who can furnish first-class undoubtable bond apply. Address E V 156, Tribune office.

SALESMEN — EXPERIENCED; FOR LACE curtains. Apply to Superintendent, The Fair.

SALESMEN — SELL THE HARLEY BURGlar proof vent window lock. 60, 62 La Salle.

SALESMEN—TO INTRODUCE HIGH-GRADE specialty. Address E V 538, Tribune office.

SOLICITOR—ADVERTISING; CAPABLE CLOSing large trade; don't apply unless you are accustomed to earn $50 per week and above; must have gilt-edge references and be strictly sober. Address E V 930, Tribune office.

SOLICITOR—FIRE INSURANCE, ON SALARY. Address E A 932, Tribune office.

SOLICITORS—OF GOOD ADDRESS, LOCALLY and to travel; expenses advanced. Apply after 9 o'clock, Room 616, 87 Washington-st.

SOLICITORS—FOR SUN LIFE INSURANCE Co.; splendid contract; permanent position to men furnishing refs. Call 2627 Cottage Grove-av.

SOLIC

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—
HENRY A. KNOTT & CO.,
110 Dearborn-st.
Telephone Central 296.

THE MANSIONS,"
3803-3 and 3805-7 finished and
detached structures of attractive appear-
ance, three stories high, two feet wide between the build-
ings, outside sunlight, perfect ventilation in every
apartment.
Eight rooms each, finished in a variety of hard-
woods, most desirable location on South Side;
convenient express trains and elevated road makes
transportation the best.
"THE HAYWARD."
3801 Madison-av.; six and seven room
flats; new modern building; Illinois Central ex-
press.
"ROSEBURY."
3455 to 3463 Lake-av., new seven and eight room
flats, overlooking Lake Michigan; Illinois Central
trains.
"BURLINGTON,"
3131 and 3145 E. 47th-st. (Kenwood), elegant new
flats; elevator; Illinois Central trains and
Lake-ave. cable; very reasonable terms.
HENRY A. KNOTT & CO.,
110 Dearborn-st.
Telephone Central 296.

TO RENT—BY SOUTHARD & TRAINER,
OAKWOOD-BLVD., S. W. CORNER COT-
TAGE GROVE-AV. PHONE OAK. 705.
THE FOLLOWING ARE ALL HIGH GRADE.
RUBEVIA, NEWFORT and ELSINORE, 7 rooms, bath and
latest improvements; 6 rooms, $25; best in town for price.
THE SHENANDOAH, 9f to 10S Oakwood-av.,
newest and best located flats in the city for the
money; $28 to $30; $20 to $28.
THE EATON, s. w. corner 54th-pl. and GREEN-
WOOD-AV., new 7 and 8 room modern flats,
especially adapted to uses of university people;
$35 to $40. Agent on premises Sunday.

TO RENT—MODERN 9-ROOM APARTMENTS.
3613 Vincennes-av. Owner, 1st floor.

West Side.

TO RENT—THE "WALDO," 1586-1588 JACK-
SON-BLVD., near St. Louis-av., modern five and
six room flats.
HENRY A. KNOTT &CO.,
110 Dearborn-st.
Telephone Central 296.

TO RENT—$20.50 AND $22.50, ELEGANT NEW
flats, steam-heated 5-room light flats; gas
ranges, speaking tubing, janitor service and all
modern; fine neighborhood; near Garfield
Park. 3256 Wilcox-av. ALBERT WAHL.
TO RENT—3021 LEXINGTON-ST., FIRST AND
second flats, 7 rooms and bath; $18.
LESTER, 69 Dearborn-st., Room 44.

TO RENT—976 WASHINGTON-BLVD., STONE
front, near L.-st., 3d flat, 7 light rooms; porce-
lain bath; range; janitor; $20; open.

TO RENT—1569 FULTON-ST., NEAR HOMAN-
av., first flat, 6 rooms and bath; furnace. F. A.
HENSHAW & SON, 97 Washington-st.

TO RENT—672 TO 680 JACKSON-BLVD., COR-
nr Leavitt-st., new flats, 7 rooms, steam, hot
water, etc.; $30 to $35. See janitor.

TO RENT—TO ADULTS ONLY; 1410 WASHING-
ton-blvd., 2d flat, 6 rooms and bath; steam
heat; $25.

North Side.

TO RENT—FLATS, 6 AND 7 ROOMS, STRICT-
ly modern, new, 6 and 7 rooms, strict-
ly modern, new buildings, free electric light, steam
heat, hot water, polished floors, etc.; near south
and Lincoln Park; $30 and $35. Apply office, 681
Wells-st., or 204, 107 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—"SEVILLE-SAVOY," CORNER LA
Salle-av. and Locust-st., 7 and one 8 room
apartment, $40 and $50; building and occupancy
first-class. JANITOR.

TO RENT—CHEERFUL, SIX-ROOM STEAM-
heated flat, in fine neighborhood, near the lake;
$26 Evanston-av.; hot water, gas range, janitor
service; strictly modern.

TO RENT—LARGE SIX-ROOM CORNER FLAT,
or 3d or 4th floor, $26 and $24, with steam heat,
gas range, hardwood, janitor service. 1080 Clark-
st., cor. Belmont.

TO RENT—$28—LARGE AND LIGHT 6-ROOM
steam-heated flat, 1686 N. Clark-st.; hot water,
gas range, etc.

TO RENT—2 ROOMS AND BATH; THIRD
floor, 674 Wells-st., near Lincoln Park; all sun-
light room; $20.

TO RENT—5, 6, AND 7 ROOM STEAM HEATED
flats; janitor. Apply to janitor, 1543 Lill-av.;
flat to $35. H. H. GAGE, 34 Clarke-st.

TO RENT—FIVE ROOMS, $25; STEAM HEAT,
hot water, gas range. 1524 Wrightwood.

TO RENT—5 ROOMS, STEAM HEAT, HOT WA-
ter, hardwood floors. 1524 Wrightwood. Third floor.

TO RENT—5-ROOM FLAT, STEAM, HOT WA-
ter, hardwood floors. 38 Walton-pl.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—APARTMENTS—TWO DESIRABLE
7-room apartments; steam heat, elevator service.
WINSTON & CO., 181 La Salle-st.

WANTED—FLATS.

WANTED—TO RENT—IN MADISON OR HYDE
Park, furnished flat, by married couple; no chil-
dren. Address, giving location and price, N 920,
Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED FLAT, $67
or $8, by small reliable family; no children; state
full particulars and price. Address R 173, Tribune
office.

WANTED—TO RENT—4 OR 5 ROOM MODERN
flat, North Side, walking distance; $20 to $25.
Address J 197, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—8 ROOMS; STEAM; GAS
range; walking distance. N 944, Tribune office.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT—TWO NEW STORES, NOS. 1118 AND
1115 Sixty-first-st., in new building, cor. Indi-
ana-av.; convenient to Central; best trans-
portation; surrounded by neighborhood, near
Washington Park; electric cars on 61st-st., ele-
vated station one block east. Grocery in adjoining store doing a large cash busi-
ness. $25 per month to May 1st.
MARTIN J. HEALY, 114 Adams-st.

TO RENT—MILLINERY STORE, OLD ESTAB-
lished stand in Kenwood district, South Side,
no near competition; rent reasonable; fine chance
to make money. Look at this. RUBBELL & CO.,
115 S. 42d-st.

TO RENT—STORES—BEST CORNER IN KEN-
wood, opposite I. C. R. R. station.
A. F. McKEOWN & CO.,
S. e. cor. Lake-av. and 47th-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—ONE VERY FINE STORE, IN GOOD
business location; rent to May 1, 1900; ob-
ject, to keep building rented to good tenants. Ad-
dress E F 806, Tribune office.

North Side.

TO RENT—186-188 KINZIE-ST., 4 FLOORS AND
basement; will rent entire or separate; low
rent; long lease to desirable tenant.
LAWRENCE WILLIAMS,
N. e. cor. Washington and Dearborn.

TO RENT—STORE, 679 WELLS-ST., IN BLOCK
of ten; steam heat and electric light furnished
free. Apply 681 Wells-st.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—DO YOU WANT TO OPEN A DRUG
store in one of the best locations in Chicago?
Come and see me right away.
MATSON HILL, R. 414, No. 205 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—
OFFICES IN THE ADAMS EXPRESS BLDG.,
185 and 189 Dearborn-st.
Choice location; rapid elevator service; light of-
fices, and reasonable rent.
JOHN C. McCORD, Room 400.

Lofts.

TO RENT—LOFT, 45X80, SECOND FLOOR,
for cigar or other light manufacturing; steam
heat, good light. 165 43d-st.

Barns.

TO RENT—3427 WABASH-AV., BARN, 8X100
feet, two stories; good location for sale or livery
stable. JOHN C. McCORD, 185 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—OR SALE—DOUBLE BUILDING
(with bars), furnished, suitable for boarding-
house and restaurant; furniture for sale sepa-
rately if desired. 227-229 N. Halsted-st. Apply
at 225.

TO RENT — BUILDINGS, STORES, AND
rooms in all parts of the city. Send for list.
WILLIS & FRANKENSTEIN, 164 La Salle-st.

WANTED—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

WANTED—TO RENT—ROOM, SUITABLE FOR
professional consultations; vegetarian board.
Address N 916, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

GREAT AUCTION SALE OF 1,200 WESTERN
horses on Friday and Saturday, Sept. 15 and 16;
these horses are the largest, draftiest, and best
ever offered at public sale.
U. S. COOPER,
"Corner Barn." Union Stock-Yards,
Chicago, Ill.

TWO FAIR COMBINED HORSES, FROM KY.;
3000 and 2250, together or separate.
C. W. BURCKLEY, 2 Sherman-st.

PROFESSIONAL.

WAGES QUICKLY COLLECTED; LAW BUSI-
ness transacted; all courts; prompt reports; sat-
isfaction guaranteed. CHARLES E. PERRY, 184
Washington-st., Room 814. Phone M. 1843.

BICYCLES AND BICYCLE GOODS.

A NUMBER OF GENUINE BARGAINS IN '98
and '99 RAMBLERS AND BLDREDGE bicycles,
slightly soop-worn, for $15 and up; they won't last
long at these prices. National Sewing Machine
Co., 48 S. Jackson-blvd.

GREATEST BICYCLE BARGAIN IN WORLD.
Model Lewis Cycle Co., 260 Wabash-av.

PARTNERS WANTED.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE PARTNER IN A PROF-
itable office business; must command five to ten
hundred dollars. Address R 141, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN SPORTING BUSI-
ness; capital; good opportunity. Address
N 898, Tribune office.

BOOKS, MAPS, ETC.

BOOKS BOUGHT AND SOLD—LAW, GEN-
eral. GEO. S. BICKWITH,
Clark-st., Room 84, s. w. cor. Adams.

BUSINESS CARDS.

DR. SIMMONS' ELECTRIC LIGHT BATHS
for ladies; 1 to 5 p. m. 1 Dearborn-st., Room 1.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—LIST YOUR PROPERTY WITH US
for quick sale. We are authority on values. Est.
in 1881. GEO. B. CRUICKSHANK, 167 Dear-
born-st.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAIN IN CHICAGO
real estate, yielding 12% on investment. Inquire
5017 Justine-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—DOCKS, WAREHOUSE AND MFG.
sites at Chicago; central location; or to rent.
WALLACE BROS., Detroit, Mich.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—E. A. CUMMINGS & CO.'S

BIG EVENING

AUCTION SALE OF LOTS

ON WENTWORTH-AV.,

Between 43D and 44TH-STS.,

MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 11TH, 1899,

at 7:30 p. m.

At this great sale we will sell all the lots we have
on PRINCETON-AV. and 57TH-AV., between 43D
and 44TH-STS., to the highest bidder.

Don't fail to attend this sale; it will be the last
chance you will ever have to buy these fine lots
for such low prices and such easy terms.

TERMS OF SALE:

$10 down on each lot at time of sale, $90 within
30 days, balance only $10 or more per mo.

Princeton-av. is paved and has sewer and water
in and paid for.

57th-av. has sewer and water in and paid for.

ABSTRACT OF TITLE FROM GOVERN-
MENT to date of sale, together with Guarantee
Policy from the Security Title and Trust Co.,
capital $1,000,000, will be furnished with every lot.
Sale will be held in our BIG TENT, lighted by
CALCIUM LIGHTS.

PLENTY OF GOOD SEATS. De Bauch's Fa-
mous Military Band will play and the quartet
will sing a number of popular songs.

Get plats at our office or at branch office, 4340
Wentworth-av.
REMEMBER THE DAY,
Monday eve., Sept. 11, at 7:30 p. m.
E. A. CUMMINGS & CO.,
S. w. cor. Dearborn and Washington-sts.

TO RENT—SOUTH SIDE HOUSES AT FROM
$15 to $35. Have you seen the furnished house,
"Rosemear," containing 8 rooms, having all mod-
ern improvements, with furniture, pictures, and
furnishings and everything complete needed to
start housekeeping with? We aimed to get a
maximum amount of artistic effect at a medium
cost in this house, and all who have seen it pro-
nounce it to be "beautiful." Hundreds have vis-
ited this "model home" to get ideas in interior
decoration and furnishing. We will now sell this
house, with furniture and lot, in excellent neigh-
borhood, fronting on small park, for $3,500. Only
small cash payment required, balance in monthly
payments, same as rent. If you are contemplating
housekeeping we believe it will certainly suit you.
Call or write for illustrated and descriptive cir-
cular.
We also have unfurnished 5 to 8 room modern
houses for sale on monthly payments (same as
rent) of from $17 to $28 per month, including in-
terest. For particulars call or address
S. E. GROSS, 604 Masonic Temple.

FOR SALE—NORTHWEST CORNER W. HAR-
rison-st. and Lawndale-av., 1941 and 1943; fine
location near Garfield Park; new apartment build-
ing, 2 stores and 4 flats, 4 and 5 rooms each;
light, large rooms; interior artistic hardwood
finish; porcelain bath fixtures; also porcelain tub
in kitchen, steam heat plant, hot water, gas
ranges, and all permanent fixtures; best standard
of workmanship throughout; a first-class
apartment; lot, 41¼x125 to alley; 60 feet on Lawn-
dale-av. can be used for flat building or residence;
rental, $2,000 a year; incumbrance, $7,500; price,
$16,000; 2½ years to run, 6 per cent; Metropolitan
L. Garfield train; get off Garfield station.

J. D. RYAN, owner, 1941 Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—3-STORY AND
basement 14-room stone front; has fine furnace,
porcelain tubs and hard finish, hardwood floor; cement
walks; can be rented for $50 per month; price
$5,500, worth $8,000; owner leaving city; furni-
ture and carpets for sale. Apply on premises, 44
S. Ann-st.

FOR SALE—DOCK AND RAIL PROPERTY.
2-flat frame, 24-foot lot, 1156 Maplewood-av.,
near Milwaukee-av. Vacant lots, 2586 and 2587
W. 13th-st. HENRY HOLVERSCHEID, Old
Colony Bldg.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FINE INCOME BRINGING BUILD-
ing in Lake View; $10,000 mtg.; will take north
side property in part payment for equity. L.
HAMBLETON & CO., 1519 Belmont-av. Tel. L.
V. 808.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—1728 GRACE-ST.,
near Lake Shore Drive; Northern Liberties build-
ing, 3 flats, 8 rooms; each first-class property, de-
sirable location; want cash, clear residence, or
vacant. J. ALSON ADSPIN, 171 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—RAVENSWOOD; 7-ROOM HOUSE,
cor. lot 37½ ft., $3,500; this is a new house with
brick basement, cement floor, furnace, cement
sidewalks, etc.
JAMOT BROWN, Room 1001, 155 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—MY ELEGANT HOME, EAST OF
Lincoln Park, Arlington Heights; lot, barn, cement
walks, etc.; $6,500, or will take part vacant. Ad-
dress E T 71, Tribune office.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—MY $2,500 EQUITY IN HOME AT
Wilmette, Ill., for $2,000; lot 50x175; well shad-
ed; 20-ft. alley, paved street, cement sidewalk;
7-room house; hard trim; sewer, water, and gas
all in; don't wait another year, as prices are advanc-
ing. Address R 164, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—IN OAK PARK AND AUSTIN, NEW
and strictly modern 8 and 9 room residences, near
Lake-st., Ridge road and electric cars; large lots;
good location; prices $3,500 and $4,000, and
very easy terms; small cash payment; balance
monthly. E. A. CUMMINGS & CO.,
S. w. cor. Dearborn and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—HAVE FINE BUSINESS LOT IN
growing suburb; will sell at bargain, build, and
make terms to suit; don't miss this if you are looking
for something desirable. Address N 941, Trib-
une office.

FOR SALE—WHEATON HOMES AND DU
Page County farms; all sizes and prices.
E. LEWIS, 413 Roanoke Bldg., 3-4 p. m.
Wheaton 8-12 a. m.

FOR SALE—A CHARMING HOME ON NORTH
shore bluffs; cost over $35,000; will sake $18,000;
large, elegant house; lot 125x320 to the beach.
ALANSON AUSTIN, 171 La Salle-st.

FRUIT AND FARM LANDS.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN FRUIT FARMS.
40 acres near Saugatuck, highly improved;
$1,000 trees and vines in bearing; small fruit; $4,800
40 acres near New Richmond; 15 fruit; fine
house, fine bee land. 1,800
41 acres on fine lake; all kinds of fruit; 1,800
42 acres near Hartford; fruit and grain. 1,100
12 acres near Hartford; fruit and poultry. 1,100
10 acres at South Haven fruit. 1,700
20 acres near Benton Harbor; 20 apple trees
and other fruits; good buildings. 4,000
20 acres Covert; 200 apples, 50 peaches, etc. 2,000
80 acres near Watervliet, on Paw Paw River;
12 acres fruit; house, barn, etc. 2,500
40 acres near Watervliet and Paw Paw Lake;
one apples, modern house, barn. 3,000
115 acres on Kalamazoo River, near Saugatuck;
finely wooded; good buildings. 3,500
Write for detailed descriptions and terms.
F. A. HENSHAW & CO., 97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL PICTURESQUE
resorts in Beach Lake District; cheap; easy
payments; near Holland.
RONDE, Holland, Mich.

ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—8 STORY AND BASE-
ment 14-room stone front; has fine furnace, por-
celain tubs and hard finish, hardwood floor; cement
walks; can be rented for $50 per month; price
$5,500, worth $8,000; owner leaving city; furni-
ture and carpets for sale. Apply on premises, 44
S. Ann-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—620 ACRES MIXED TIMBER ON
the C. M. and St. P. R. R. in Houghton Co.,
Mich., at $5 per acre, cash; estimated, 75 million
feet of sawing timber. J. E. FARNHAM, Roth-
bury, Mich.

CALIFORNIA AND FRUIT LANDS.

FOR SALE — PERSONALLY CONDUCTED
Pullman tourist sleeping car excursions for Cal-
ifornia and North Pacific coast points; journey
made in the most pleasant and comfortable way
possible, at least expense, via Scenic Route,
Denver and Rio Grande R. R. Leave Chicago
every Thursday, 6 p. m., via Chicago and Alton
R. R. For particulars write or call on Phillips-
Judson Co., Room 249 Marquette Bldg., 204 Dear-
born-st. General Agents for the best steamship
lines plying between San Francisco and Honolulu,
China, Japan, and Manila.

MEXICAN AND HAWAIIAN LANDS.

FOR SALE—MEXICAN LANDS, MASON CON-
cession, line Vera Cruz and Pacific railroad,
Isthmus Tehuantepec.
HENRY B. MASON, 94 Washington-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE IN ILLINOIS, UN-
incumbered, for capital stock in corporation,
first-class and 6 per cent income. Address E C
915, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—10-ROOM HOUSE, LARGE
barn, 2 bathrooms, furnace; lot 50x165; 2776 N.
Paulina-st., Ravenswood; price, $7,000; mortgage,
$3,500; want smaller improved or vacant for equity.
JAMOT BROWN, Room 1001, 155 La Salle-st.

HAVE YOU UNINCUMBERED REAL ESTATE
in Illinois that you can give a first mortgage on
and double your income from property? Address
E C 917, Tribune office.

FOR EXCHANGE—$12,000 EQUITY IN FINE
North Side, corner residence; want clear resi-
dence, near Lake shore, Evanston to Highland
Park. J. ALMON AUSTIN, 171 La Salle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—GOOD DIVIDEND PAYING
securities for good piece real estate in Illinois.
Address E C 916, Tribune office.

EXCHANGE—TWO 2-STORY SOUTH SIDE
flats, frame, brick foundation; price, $5,400; in-
cumbrance, $1,400. Address R 146, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—GOOD TIMBER AND COAL
lands, perfect titles, for equities, large or small.
Address R 174, Tribune office.

EXCHANGE—FOR RESIDENCE, SOUTH 39TH,
east State, clear corner, 100x125, near and north
Washington Park. Owner, 901, 155 La Salle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—CLEAR ACRES NORTHWEST
Side for clear improved type.
HABERD & DEFOREST, 95 Washington-st.

WANTED—SUBURBAN LOTS FOR PEORIA,
Ill., property. JANITOR, 332 La Salle-av.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

GOLD MORTGAGES FOR SALE—
ON WELL LOCATED, INCOME PAYING CHI-
CAGO REAL ESTATE.
Chicago Title and Trust Co., Trustee, drew papers
and guaranteed all titles.

Amount.	Time.	Rate.	Security.
$25,000	5 years	5½ per cent	$72,000
15,000	5 years	5½ per cent	45,000
11,000	5 years	5½ per cent	22,000
10,000	5 years	5½ per cent	25,000
8,000	5 years	6 per cent	16,000
4,500	5 years	6 per cent	9,000
3,000	5 years	6 per cent	7,000
2,000	5 years	6 per cent	6,000
2,000	5 years	5½ per cent	4,800

INTEREST NEW WITH INVESTORS SOLICITED.
Will mail memorandum on application.
J. ELLIOTT JENNINGS & CO.,
100 Washington-st.

4 PER CENT MONEY
On choice real estate
with privileges of prepayment.
Prompt inspection.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & CO.,
95 Dearborn-st., main floor.

LOANS—LARGE FUNDS—ON CHICAGO AND
suburban improved real estate; also vacants;
lowest current rates; sums of $1,000 and upwards;
prompt action; our own money. Western Mutual
Life Association, Home Office, 4th floor, 100 Wash-
ington-st.

CHICAGO REAL ESTATE LOANS—
LOWEST RATES; PROMPT SERVICE.
HENRY VAN VLISSINGEN,
Main floor, 88 La Salle-st.,
opposite City Hall.

MONEY TO LOAN
on improved city property.
From 4 TO 6 PER CENT,
according to amount and security.
MEAD & COE, 100 Washington-st.

BEST TERMS TO GOOD BORROWERS
ON IMPROVED AND VACANT PROPERTY.
BUILDING LOANS.
PEABODY, HOUGHTELING & CO.,
164 DEARBORN-ST.

ALWAYS HAVE MONEY TO LOAN ON CHI-
cago real estate at current rates; no delay.
GOLD MORTGAGES FOR SALE.
CANNELL & McCLURE, 107 Dearborn-st.
Lake View office, 1808 Clark-st., near Roscoe.

I HAVE MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL
estate in amounts of $600 and upwards without
commission at 5 and 5½ per cent; give full particu-
lars or no attention given. Address B Y 242, Trib-
une office.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT
LOWEST CURRENT RATES
ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.
R. PRINDIVILLE, R. 517, Chi. Stock Exchange.

$200 TO $10,000 TO LOAN ON VACANT OR IM-
proved city or suburban property at 5 and 6 per
cent; reasonable terms; privilege of repayment.
MADLING, EIDMANN & McCORTNEY,
422 and 423 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS,
83 and 85 Dearborn-st.

LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE
AT LOWEST RATES.

WANTED—PRIVATE PARTY TO TAKE UP
building association loan of about $10,000; fine
loan; prompt interest. Address E F 907, Tribune
office.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT
on Chicago or suburban real estate; quick serv-
ice; property examined without charge. Western
State Bank, Reaper block, cor. La Salle and Washington-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN—
We have a large amount of Chicago money and
will act promptly on applications at lowest rate.
MADDEN BROS., 204 Dearborn-st.

LOAN APPLICATIONS WANTED—DISPOSAL
of $3,000,000. Conflict syndicate money; private
funds, ranging from $1,000 to $100,000, always on
hand; lowest interest. Address O 727, Tribune.

WITHOUT COMMISSION, 5 AND 6 PER CENT
money to loan on Chicago real estate; prompt
attention. building loans. 164 Dearborn-st. Phone.
WM. F. LUBEKE, 172 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN — FOREIGN CAPITALISTS;
lowest rates. DUNLAP SMITH & CO., 170
Dearborn-st.

MONEY LOANED SALARIED PEOPLE AND
retail merchants without security; special in-
structions. EDWARD S. ROGERS, 1440 Monadnock
Block.

CAPITALIST TO TAKE SALARIED POSITION
as President of old corporation which is extend-
ing its business. Address E C 915, Tribune office.

TO SALARIED PEOPLE—MONEY LOANED ON
easy payments at lowest rates; strictly confiden-
tial. Call at 108 Washington-st., Room 801.

MISS PADDON, 162 LA SALLE-ST., ROOM 2—
Private loans on diamonds and watches.

HIGHEST AMOUNT LOANED; SMALLEST IN-
terest. HARRISON, 4315 Vernon-av.

LOANS TO "HONEST SALARIED PEOPLE" AT
6 per cent rate. R. M. WHITNEY,

PERSONAL PROPERTY LOANS.

MONEY TODAY— MONEY TODAY—

DO YOU WANT MONEY? IF SO CALL ON

ALPHEUS M. SMITH, INVESTMENT BANKER,
100 WASHINGTON-ST., ROOM 901.

You can borrow any amount you want on

EASY TERMS, AT LOWEST RATES,

ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, CAR-
RIAGES, ETC., WITHOUT REMOVAL.

ALSO TO SALARIED PEOPLE WITHOUT
MORTGAGE.

Payments arranged to suit convenience of bor-
rower; partial payments can be made at any
time, reducing interest accordingly.
No charges taken out in advance. You get the
full amount of the loan in cash.
You can deal with me quickly, privately, satis-
factorily, and confidentially.
It has been a pleasure to me to notice that my
old customers always come back to me again when
in need of money.
It will be to your advantage to call at my office
before borrowing elsewhere.

ALPHEUS M. SMITH, INVESTMENT BANKER,
100 WASHINGTON-ST., ROOM 901.

MONEY.	MONEY.	MONEY.
MONEY.	MONEY.	MONEY.
MONEY.	MONEY.	MONEY.

ARE YOU IN NEED OF MONEY?
If so, call on the oldest, largest, and only incor-
porated loan company in Chicago. You can bor-
row any amount you wish, from $20 to $1,000, on
the following security, located anywhere in Cook
County: Household furniture, pianos, horses, car-
riages, wagons, warehouse receipts, or any val-
uable security, the property to remain undisturbed
in your possession. You can get the money the
day you make application and with no publicity;
loans can be paid back in any installments that
suit the borrower, and each payment so made
will lessen the cost of the loan. Please remember
we make no inquiries of your neighbors or em-
ployer.

MAIN OFFICES OF
THE CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
175 DEARBORN-ST., ROOM 216 AND 217.

West Side Branch office, 161 W. Madison-st.,
Haymarket Theater Building, Room 12.

AMERICAN MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,

$100 for $5 | Room 75 Hartford Building,
$50 for $2.50. | 140 Dearborn-st., corner Madison.

$15 UP LOANED ON HOUSEHOLD FURNI-
ture, pianos, horses, wagons, fixtures, shops, etc.;
you retain full possession and use of goods; you can
pay the money back in weekly or monthly pay-
ments or just the interest. There will be no charges
or expenses kept out of the amount wanted. Loans
made anywhere in Cook County; business done
quickly and quietly; full information cheerfully
given if you will call; if you cannot call, write to
us and we will send our confidential agent to call
on you. Low rates, honest dealing.

MONEY LOANED TO SALARIED EMPLOYES
holding permanent positions with responsible firms
or companies on your note; no inquiries made of
your employer; repay weekly or monthly; low rates.

LADIES OR GENTLEMEN WANTING A LOAN
on diamonds, watches, seal garments, etc., $10 up
on anything of value; no pawnshop, but loans of
this kind made to desirable people; honest dealing.
F. R. KNOWLTON, Manager.

PRIVATE PARTY WILL MAKE LOANS
ON FURNITURE, PIANOS AND COLLA-
TER SECURITIES AT LOWEST POSSIBLE
RATES; PAYMENTS ALLOWED AT ANY TIME AND INTER-
EST REDUCED PROPORTIONATELY
IF YOU ARE BEING ROBBED ELSE-
WHERE, OR HAVE INDEBTED-
NESS OF ANY KIND YOU WISH TO
PAY, WE WILL LOAN YOU THE
MONEY AND PAYMENTS CAN BE
MADE TO SUIT CONVENIENCE OF
BORROWER. PLEASE CALL AND GET
TERMS.
HOPKINS,
167 DEARBORN-ST., ROOM 304,
(CORNER MONROE-ST., 3D FLOOR)
ENGLEWOOD BRANCH OFFICE,
528 W. 63D-ST.
(OVER POSTOFFICE.)

RELIANCE LOAN CO.,
100 Washington-st., Room 804.

SOUTH SIDE OFFICE,
110 W. 47th-st., corner State-st.

WEST SIDE OFFICE,
667 W. Madison-st., Room 2.
Cor. Ogden-av.
Loans made on furniture, pianos, horses, wagons.
Also to salaried people without mortgage.
Property left in your own possession.
Partial payments received at any time and in-
terest reduced accordingly.
It will pay you to get our rates before borrowing.

Our South and West Side offices are open even-
ings until 9 o'clock, to accommodate people living
on South and West Sides.

PLEASE
TAKE
NOTICE.
I will give my old customers and the honest public
very low rates on furniture and personal effects,
without delay or the nonsense that the over-advised
line ad trusts go through. If you are loaning from
any of those and the fellow that will give you a re-
ceipt, but no cash, tax or no pay, that he won't take the goods,
cut this out, bring it to me; I will take up all loans,
make your papers free, and discount their prices
30 per cent; all communications strictly private.
E. RICHARDSON,
142 La Salle-st., Suite 603.
ROOMS 2 AND 3.
CTIS BLOCK.

FIDELITY MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,

134 MONROE-ST., SUITE 504.
FIFTH FLOOR, FORT DEARBORN BUILDING,
301 W. 63D-ST., ENGLEWOOD,
AND 9211 COMMERCIAL-AV.,
ROOM 1 COLONNADE BLOCK, SOUTH CHICAGO.

LOANS ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES,
WAGONS, ETC., WITHOUT REMOVAL.

MONEY TO LOAN ON YOUR FURNITURE, PI-
ANOS, ETC., AT THE LOWEST RATES.
IF YOU WANT $20 OR $30 OR FROM $20
TO $300, AND SO CAN GIVE YOU THE MONEY
AT SHORT NOTICE.
NO INQUIRIES MADE AND NO CHARGES
TAKEN OUT IN ADVANCE. CALL AND SEE
MR. FRENCH, 125 LA SALLE-ST., ROOM 5.

MONEY LOANED PRIVATELY ON FURNI-
ture, pianos, horses, carriages, without removal,
at lowest rates. If you want money and a friend,
call on me. Live and let live is my motto.
Time and payment to suit borrower. A. H.
WILDMAN, 309 Dearborn-st., Room 28.

LOANS ON FURNITURE, PIANOS OR ANY OTHER
absolutely good security at lower rates than
ever before quoted. F. G. WRIGHT, 409 First
National Bank Bldg. 164 Dearborn-st.

MINES AND MINING.

FOR SALE—ZINC MINES AND ZINC LANDS—
At Joplin, Mo., and at Lion Hill, Marion County,
Ark.; three (3) very rich zinc mines and 240 acres
zinc lands at Joplin. Also nine zinc mines
and 5,000 acres zinc lands, in Marion County, Ark.
For sale by JAMES MIX. Apply at Lexington
Hotel, from 8 to 10 a. m., and from 5 to 6 p. m.,
and at Room No. 603 Chamber of Commerce Telegraph
Building, from 11 a. m. to 3 p. m.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE ZINC LAND. AD-
dress R 649, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—ELECTRIC LIGHT PLANT IN
town of 2,000 inhabitants, 100 miles from Chica-
go; city contract; excellent profits, increasing;
$9,700 invested; must change climate for health;
will consider cash offer. E. R 55, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A CONTROLLING INTEREST IN
a book concern in this city; well established
and paying exceedingly well. For particulars in-
quire of H. FELSENTHAL, Security Building,
84 Adams-st.

CASH FOR SHOE STOCKS, DRY GOODS,
clothing, and other merchandise. Address
H. MORGUS, 164-166 Market-st.

EXCEPTIONAL BUSINESS CHANCE FOR A
party having $110,000 to invest. Address E T
820, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—HERE'S A GOOD CHANCE: COME
quick; bakery and lunchroom; near the biggest
corner hall in the city. Address 260 N. Clark-st.

THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED BUSINESS-
man of integrity wants capital to develop busi-
ness already established. N 905, Tribune office.

BRIGHT, ENERGETIC YOUNG MAN HAS
$1,000 and services. What have you? Address
R 169, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY—HOTEL, WALKING DIS-
tance, or would buy leasehold.
S. B. SHAW, 98 Market-st.

FOR SALE—2 ADJOINING ROOMING-HOUSES,
furnished complete; very cheap; owner leaving
for Europe. Apply Room 505, 87 Clark-st., city.

CANDY, CIGARS, MILK, BAKERY; RENT $15;
$120; living rooms. 4409 State-st.

INSTRUCTION.

ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF LAW, 112 CLARK-ST.
Open all the year; both day and evening classes;
prepares for the bar in any State; faculty of 40
instructors; school of oratory; special bar examin-
ation quizzes; leading law school in Chicago. Call
or write for catalogue. Tel. Main 1442.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES—
AUDITORIUM (TOWER).
Best instruction; reasonable rates; classes and pri-
vately; day or evening; trial lesson free.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

GUSTAVE HEINAN, LATE OF PARIS, ARTIST
and teacher of painting in oil, water colors, and
tapestry. Terms moderate. Special rates to classes.
Studio 601 and 602, Chicago View Bldg., Ashland-
blvd. and W. Madison-st.

LEADING SYSTEM OF SHORTHAND.
Institute of Stenography, 1115 Steinway Hall.

NATIONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE—DAY AND
eve's courses; both sexes. Sec., 1210 Masonic Tem.

TYPEWRITERS.

TYPEWRITERS—LOWEST PRICES IN CHI-
cago; Remingtons, Smith Premiers, etc.; gen-
uine bargains in all leading makes. See the Chi-
cago, 204 Manhattan.
W. B. MORRISON & CO., 17 to 21 Quincy-st.

$5 MONTHLY RENTAL—REMS., S. P., AND
all standard makes; machines in perfect condi-
tion; ribbons, oak stands free; sold at half
price. A. P. LITTLE, 161 La Salle-st., Main 3288.

TYPEWRITERS FOR RENT, SALE, OR EX-
change; easy terms; first-class machines only.
F. S. WEBSTER CO., 150 Monroe-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

ALASKA REFRIGERATORS, FROM $8.25 TO
$39.75; Star line from $4.50 to $18.75. Positive
cash discount. ORR & LOCKETT HARDWARE CO.,
50 State-st.

WANTED — SQUARE HEATER, SELF-FEED-
er; describe, with price. 14 Harrison-st.

CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE IN LARGE
lots; state and quote stocks. P. F. WALLS,
231 W. Madison-st.

BARTER AND EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE — RIGHT OF PURCHASE
on 80 acres of land adjoining Hamilton Park
& 120 others.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

BIG BARGAINS
IN PIANOS.

The attention of close buyers is drawn to the un-
equaled bargains offered in used pianos, new odd
style pianos, and pianos returned from rentals.
Three Chickering uprights, $123, $150, and $200;
Simpson upright, $90; small Steinway upright,
showing some wear, but in good condition, $225;
large Chickering grand, $275; Steinway grand,
discontinued pattern, thoroughly renovated, $500;
large Estey mahogany upright, $175. Lyon &
Healy upright, $110; large mahogany Sterling up-
right, good as new, $175; ebonized Fischer up-
right, $150; large Vose upright, $150; walnut
Fischer upright, $175; large mahogany Chase,
$175; Kimball upright, $135; Steinway upright, in
very fine order, $300; magnificent Knabe rosewood
upright, best style, $350; Haines square, $50;

NEWS OF THE RAILWAYS.

ANNUAL REPORT OF CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL.

Net Earnings Are $14,347,795, with a Balance Over All Charges of $7,575,086—Figures on Freight and Passenger Traffic — Cost of Track Elevation — Physical Improvements Made—Drop in East-Bound Shipments—Changes on Illinois Central.

The annual report of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway company for the year ended June 30 was issued yesterday. The operations for the year show the following results:

Gross earnings	$38,310,632
Operating expenses (including taxes)	23,962,836
Net earnings	$14,347,795
Income from other sources	117,410
Total	$14,465,206
Fixed charges—interest on bonds	6,890,119
Balance above all charges	$ 7,575,086

During the year two dividends, aggregating 7 per cent on preferred and 5 on common stock, were paid. Compared with last year gross earnings increased $4,120,968; operating expenses $2,761,270, and net earnings $1,359,698. Earnings from freight were $28,773,222, an increase of $3,304,370. The number of tons of freight carried was 15,830,156, an increase of 1,589,414. The number of tons a loaded car was 11.84, against 10.94 last year. The earnings from passenger traffic were $6,778,921, an increase of $792,081. The number of passengers carried was 7,677,769, an increase of 582,128. The total miles of track operated at the end of the year was 8,006.

The company has acquired the Des Moines, Northern and Western at a cost of $2,466,595. The road extends from Des Moines to Fonda, 112 miles, and from Cline, near Des Moines, to Boone.

Cost of Track Elevation.

The work of track elevation at Chicago has been completed from Central Park boulevard to Pacific Junction, at a cost of $242,000. The remainder of the work, from Pacific Junction to Mayfair, and from Hawthorne avenue to Wood street, is under construction, and is estimated to cost $389,960.

In addition to the reduction of grades at various points, costing $71,908, there has been begun a systematic reduction of grades on the La Crosse division, and on the Chicago and Council Bluffs division in Iowa, between Preston and Marion. The estimated cost on the La Crosse division between Brookfield Junction and Portage is $970,937. The estimated cost of the work on the Chicago and Council Bluffs is $408,801.

The work of double-tracking the line from Savanna to Sabula Junction, 2.93 miles, exclusive of bridges, is under way, at an estimated cost of $55,000. There has also been expended for additional rolling stock the sum of $1,638,641.

Drop in Freight Shipments.

There was a decrease of 8,000 tons in east-bound shipments last week. Railroad officials claim there would have been an increase but for the shortage in cars. They expect the heavy movement of freight to continue all month. After that shipments may fall off, owing to the advance in rates.

Total shipments of flour, grain, and provisions from Chicago to seaboard points and for export by the all-rail lines last week amounted to 96,851 tons. Flour shipments were 5,549 tons, against 3,823 tons last year; grain, 73,753 tons, against 21,425; provisions, 17,549 tons, against 14,854. The percentages carried by the various roads were as follows: Baltimore and Ohio, 12.8; Big Four, 10.2; Chicago and Erie, 9.7; Grand Trunk, 5.4; Lake Shore, 17.1; Michigan Central, 11.5; Nickel Plate, 9.1; Pan Handle, 9.4; Fort Wayne, 7.7; Wabash, 6.8.

Work on Illinois Central.

The Illinois Central's Chicago division is now double-tracked from Chicago to Gilman, and there will be two tracks soon to Champaign. Between Carbondale and Cairo there is a double track, equipped with electric block signal service.

The company has located the headquarters of the St. Louis division at Carbondale, where an office building has been erected and Superintendent McCourt installed. This week the Illinois Central inaugurates a new terminal service at Cairo. In place of backing trains to and from Bridge Junction to the Cairo depot they will be run around a seven-mile loop, which encircles the city. This has been brought about by a joint arrangement with the Mobile and Ohio, which will cross the Ohio River over the Central's bridge.

New Rates on Grain.

On Sept. 18 the Western roads will put in effect the following proportional rates on export grain, carloads, from Mississippi River east bank points (East St. Louis to East Dubuque, inclusive,) to Baltimore, Newport News, and Norfolk: Barley, corn, rye, and wheat, 13½ cents; oats, 15½ cents a 100 pounds. To maintain the differential of 4½ cents below the through proportional export rates obtainable from southwestern Missouri River points to Newport News or Norfolk, each road has declared the intention to establish on Sept. 18 proportional rates of 16 cents on barley, corn, and rye, 18 cents on wheat, and 18 cents on oats, in carloads, for export from southwestern Missouri River points to New Orleans, Port Arthur, and Galveston.

TRAVEL TO THE EAST HEAVY.

Larger Part of the Excursion Business from Sept. 1 to 4 Is to Philadelphia.

The Eastern trunk lines are figuring out their respective shares of the traffic resulting from the special rates made to Philadelphia, New York, and Washington from Sept. 1 to 4. Most of them have yet to hear from that portion of the business which originated at points west of Chicago, but they are practically unanimous in saying that the Philadelphia business exceeded expectations, while that of New York was light.

Preliminary figures which were made yesterday indicate that 6,000 residents of Chicago and surrounding towns took advantage of the low rates to visit Philadelphia and New York, and probably 5,000 more from various points in the West passed through Chicago on their way east.

The Baltimore and Ohio and Pennsylvania roads carried over 7,000 people, the greater number of whom went to Philadelphia to attend the G. A. R. encampment. The first named carried 3,700 people, and the still incomplete records of the Pennsylvania office show 3,215. The Grand Trunk carried 2,000. The Michigan Central, Lake Shore, Erie, Wabash, and Nickel-Plate took from Chicago in the four days 2,500 people, chiefly to New York, not counting much travel which originated at Western points. The Michigan Central carried 1,100, the Lake Shore 800, and the Erie 800. The Nickel-Plate and Wabash will swell the total to 3,500.

NEWS OF THE COURTS.

Circuit Court Judgments.

Judge Baker—19626—Erick Quanstrom vs. Willard Sons & Bell Co.; on finding. $250; satfd., 19726—Christian H. Borgman vs. Beorgeh and Bettis Pruner; by dedt., $449.50.

Petitions in Bankruptcy.

1639—Joseph Sidelberger; liabilities, $13,000; no assets; Williams & Kraft, attorneys.

1640—Albert Peterson; liabilities, $4,900; assets, $4,000; R. F. Kurz, attorney.

1643—Benjamin Peterson; liabilities, $4,700; assets, $4,100; same attorney.

1647—Joseph Doetsch; liabilities, $2,900; no assets; Cary Rhodes, attorney.

1641—H. W. Brownell; liabilities, $1,100; no assets; B. F. Mosely, attorney.

1642—W. B. Richards; liabilities, $2,900; no assets; F. J. Baker, attorney.

1644—John W. Helm; liabilities, $10,700; no assets; Moses, Rosenthal & Kennedy, attorneys.

1645—Sherard Zimmerman; liabilities, $5,500; no assets; Dourian Fattison, attorney.

1646—John E. Davis; liabilities, $2,800; no assets; W. O. Lindley, attorney.

1647—Charles E. Iwelberg; liabilities, $19,200; no assets; James Tunnock, attorney.

Decrees.

Superior Court—Judge Holdom—8220—Canover vs. Canover; dec. div.

Circuit Court—Judge Baker—4071—Dearborn R. L. & B. Assn. vs. Ohman; def. dec.—5860—Cal. C. L. & D. Co. vs. Hardy; do.

Judge Willis—5696—Gabriel vs. Gabriel; dec. on cross-bill.

Court Calls for Today.

Judge Baker—Emergency business.
Judge Holdom—Emergency business.
Circuit Court—Judge Tuley—Criminal Court Branch No. 1—[illegible]
Judge Stanton—Criminal Court Branch No. 2—[illegible]

CITY RAILWAY'S NEW MANAGER.

Captain Robert McCulloch, Who Won His Military Title as a Confederate Soldier, Assumes His Office.

Captain Robert McCulloch, the new General Manager of the Chicago City railway company who took charge of the work of his position yesterday, is a native of Virginia, and holds his title of Captain by virtue of service in the confederate army during the war of the rebellion. He was a student in the Virginia Military School at the time of the breaking out of the war and promptly enlisted in the confederate army, serving throughout the

CAPTAIN ROBERT McCULLOCH.

war. At its conclusion he settled in St. Louis and there became identified with the street railway business, having been engaged in it now for thirty years.

While in St. Louis Captain McCulloch distinguished himself by the extension of the lines under his charge, and it was he who first made practical the plan of welding steel rails together, as is now done on all the South Side lines, to make a continuous rail without joints. When the plan was first proposed engineers said it was impractical on account of contraction and expansion by cold and heat.

TALK OF NATIONAL CONTROL.

Meeting of the State Insurance Commissioners' Association Begins in Detroit.

Detroit, Mich., Sept. 5.—[Special.]—The annual meeting of the State Insurance Commissioners' association opened in the convention hall of the Hotel Cadillac this morning. The attendance was not as large as was expected.

The commissioners present and the States they represent are:

E. P. Roberts, Alabama.
Theodore Upson, Connecticut.
J. J. Brickerhoff, Illinois.
W. H. Harr, Indiana.
Max Beidler and Stewart Goodell, Iowa.
Will H. Stone and J. C. Stone, Kentucky.
S. H. Wolfe, Maine.
C. H. Stevens and Milo D. Campbell, Michigan.
J. A. O'Shaughnessy, Minnesota.
E. C. Crow, Missouri.
J. P. Reynold, Montana.
D. P. Faulker, New Jersey.
H. J. Appleton, New York.
J. P. Stemmons, Ohio.
G. W. Dunham and S. W. McCullough, Pennsylvania.
Felix Herbert, Rhode Island.
W. G. Heifner, West Virginia.

The chief question before the convention is the possibility of having national control of insurance instead of State control, and in this manner bringing all companies under a uniform method of operation.

At the morning session the meeting was opened by E. T. Orear of Missouri, as the association is without a President or Vice President. Mayor Maybury made the address of welcome. C. P. Ellerbe, an ex-commissioner of Ohio, responded for the association.

Max Cohen of Washington, editor of Views, read a paper on "Significant Factors in National Regulation of Insurance." He confined himself to discussing whether, under the constitution of the United States, national control of insurance is permissible. His paper was a series of legal citations in support of his contention that it is.

The convention will remain in session three days.

—

The annual report of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad for the year ending June 30 contains the following statement of the condition of the insurance department:

The last annual report of the company showed that the insurance department had at the close of its fiscal year a cash credit balance in bank of..... $ 59,619
From which there has since been paid for fire losses prior to June 30, 1898..... 1,368

Making the true credit balance as of that date..... $ 58,251
To this balance add premiums received during year ending June 30, 1899..... 96,330
Income from guarantee fund investments. 35,933
Collections for fire losses under reinsurance policy..... 1,545

Making the cash balance..... $188,098
Against this balance there has been charged for payments as follows:

For adjusted losses during the year	$ 20,958
For expenses for the year	3,863
For bonds purchased	56,326
For reinsurance	25,000
Total	$106,146
Leaving cash in bank June 30, 1899	76,942

The average value of scheduled property, underwritten by the insurance department since Feb. 11, 1893, to June 30, 1899, 6 years 4 months and 20 days, was $19,800,000.

The losses by fire during that time have been as follows:

Feb. 11, 1893, to June 30, 1894	$ 35,053
July 1, 1894, to June 30, 1895	35,294
July 1, 1895, to June 30, 1896	39,572
July 1, 1896, to June 30, 1897	39,693
July 1, 1897, to June 30, 1898	15,134
July 1, 1898, to June 30, 1899	20,959
Total	$264,557

—

A committee of the old St. Louis Board of Fire Underwriters has issued a circular intended as a last farewell, the board having gone out of existence. The committee consisted of H. M. Blossom, W. D. Hemenway, and George D. Markham. The circular says:

"On the sixth day of May last this board passed its seventy-seventh anniversary of useful and honored existence. Its honored position is conceded by every property-owner who has studied its methods and observed their fruits. The State has unaccountably made insurance in various ways the subject of hostile legislation, in forgetfulness of the fact that only by the reduction of the fire hazard can rates be permanently reduced and that this can only be done, as it has been done in this city, by wise and salutary unification of plans and purposes among insurers. Under the laws which become operative today the members of this board can no longer unite for any purpose affecting the price or premium paid for insurance without being classed as conspirators and malefactors, subject to both fine and imprisonment."

—

At tonight's session fire insurance was discussed from an insurance man's standpoint by George W. Hayes Jr. of New York. Mr. Hayes held that co-operation of companies in the fire insurance business violates no anti-trust law and should be encouraged by the State as a benefit to the insured as well as insurer, as combined results of experiences of all companies resulted in more equitable rates proportionate to hazards assumed.

—

The appointment of Frank W. Holmes, Secretary of the National Association of Local Fire Insurance Agents, as one of the delegates from this State to the Civic federation's trust conference is approved by insurance men. Mr. Holmes goes as a private citizen, as the association will not send any representatives.

—

New York, Sept. 5.—[Special.]—According to rumor a proposition has been, or shortly will be made for the absolute purchase of an old-established and conservatively managed casualty company. The would-be purchasers are said to be New York parties, though it is not known whether they are acting for their own account or merely as agents. The supposition is, however, that a prominent Eastern casualty corporation, which has developed an appetite for reinsurances of late, is behind the proposed deal.

Advices from Berlin indicate that, owing to the late changes in the Prussian Cabinet, consideration of the New York Life Insurance company's claims for readmission to that country will be delayed for some time. Vice President Perkins of the company sailed for Germany several weeks ago and is now making his headquarters in Berlin.

There is no truth in the story that former Assistant Secretary Leill of the American Fire of New York went South to secure the metropolitan management of a prominent fire company.

Rockford, Ill., Sept. 5.—[Special.]—The Winnebago County Board of Review, by order of the Attorney General, has ordered an assessment of 50 per cent on the unearned premiums of the local insurance companies. None of the three companies here listed its unearned premiums in the schedule returned to the Assessor. With the 50 per cent added the taxable property of the companies is as follows: American of Newark, Western department (formerly Rockford Insurance company), $250,000; Phoenix, City, $307,500; State of Illinois, $127,150. This is an increase over the total amount returned to the Assessor of $705,000.

PLANS FOR CHICAGO DAY.

FEDERAL COMMITTEE ARRANGES CORNER-STONE CEREMONIES.

Time from 10 A. M. Till Late at Night Taken Up with Parade, Luncheon, Banquet, and Speechmaking—Evening's Striking Array of Orators—Rulers of Three Countries to Respond—Funds Still Short — H. I. C. Monogram Souvenirs Are Rejected.

There may be a lack of funds for carrying out the plans of the Fall Festival, but the committees in charge of the preparations for the big event are going along at a rapid rate contracting for decorations and big hotel bills and inviting distinguished guests from every State and Congressional District and from neighboring countries. The program for Chicago day has been prepared also.

This was done by the Federal committee yesterday in a general way. The program provides for all the important events in connection with the laying of the Postoffice corner stone, the parade, and the banquet. In the parade will be President McKinley, his Cabinet, the Justices of the Supreme Court, United States Senators and Congressmen, and the Governors of many States. Besides these the Governor General and Premier of Canada, the members of the Canadian Cabinet, and President Diaz and members of his Cabinet are expected.

Those who are to participate in the corner stone laying will be escorted from their hotels to the grand stand at Jackson boulevard and Dearborn street by the First Cavalry. The laying of the stone will be at 10 o'clock and not at 11, as was at first intended. The ceremony will continue from 10 to 12 o'clock.

Corner-Stone Laying Plans.

Judge Kohlsaat, chairman of the Committee on Ceremonies, will introduce Secretary Gage as the master of ceremonies. Mr. Gage will make a speech, and in doing so will introduce President McKinley, who will lay the corner-stone. An oration will follow, either by Chief Justice Fuller or Justice Harlan.

Postmaster General Smith also will speak, and prayer will be said by Dr. F. W. Gunsaulus, and at the conclusion the invocation will be made by Archbishop Feehan. After the ceremony the participants will be the guests of the Union League club at luncheon.

At 2 o'clock the parade will start. General Wesley Merritt will be the grand marshal. In the carriage with President McKinley will ride President Diaz. A point of etiquette is made that no other official will be here from any other country who is entitled to ride on the same seat with the American President. Governor Tanner and Mayor Harrison will ride on the front seat of the carriage.

Distinguished Speakers at Banquet.

In the evening will be the banquet at the Auditorium. The toastmaster will be Melville E. Stone and grace will be asked by Dr. Emil G. Hirsch. After the dinner Mayor Harrison and Governor Tanner will make addresses of welcome. The speakers will be President McKinley, President Diaz of Mexico, Earl of Minto, Governor General of Canada; United States Justice White, Premier Wilfrid Laurier of Canada, Secretary of Foreign Affairs Mariscal of Mexico, Secretary of the Navy Long, Admiral Dewey, General Miles, W. J. Stone of Missouri, and J. S. Runnells.

When the Federal committee met in the afternoon Jonathan Merriam said he had tried to find the Treasurer of the Fall Festival Finance committee to secure some money, but failed to meet him.

Hope to Arrange Finances.

All the funds for the celebration are being gathered by this body, which has agreed to turn over $40,000 to the Federal committee. It was this money that Mr. Merriam had in mind. The Finance committee will meet tomorrow, when it is expected an understanding will be reached.

Not a thing that has been regarded as necessary to make the festival a success has been cut out on account of a lack of money. Contracts for decorations are being made, and more distinguished people are being invited. A committee will leave for Canada on Sunday to invite the chief officials there to come. Colonnades and clustered columns, flambeaus and banners, plaster eagles and illustrated panels were contracted for yesterday to make State street look like a chapter out of the "Arabian Nights."

Many Officials Are Coming.

The Governors whose acceptances were reported to the committee were:

N. O. Murphy, Arizona. G. W. Atkinson, West Virginia.
W. E. Stanley, Kansas. W. E. Lee, Lawson, Manistee.
M. A. Otero, New Mexico. D. F. Richards, Wyoming.
C. M. Barnes, Oklahoma.

The Senators who have accepted are:

Fairbanks, Indiana. McComber, North Dakota.
McEnery, Louisiana. Hansbrough, North Dakota.
McMillan, Michigan. Scott, West Virginia.
Clark, Montana. Spooner, Wisconsin.
Haywood, Nebraska. Jones, Nevada.
Gallinger, New Hampshire.
Penrose, Pennsylvania.

Forty-four Congressmen have accepted also. It has not been decided how many of the visitors will be guests of the city and have their hotel bills and carriage bills paid. But all of the federal officials and members of the Senate and House will be on the list.

Chairman Truax admitted that there was a shortage of funds. He said that in every other respect the affair promised to be a success, but that more money was needed.

Abandon H. I. C. Programs.

The Henry Ives Cobb design for the cover of the souvenir book containing the program will not be used. The monogram of Mr. Cobb as a companion piece to the initials "U. S." was too much for the committee. The 25,000 covers that Mr. Cobb had printed and sent on for the books will be used as advance programs, and a new design will be made for the souvenirs.

DEATH OF OLDEST ACTRESS.

Mrs. Sarah A. Baker, Dead at Philadelphia, Had Stage Career of Sixty Years.

Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 5.—Mrs. Sarah A. Baker, who has just died at the Forrest Home, was the oldest American actress. Her last appearances were made with Thomas W. Keene during the season preceding his death. Mrs. Baker was born in Philadelphia in 1818 and made her début nineteen years later. She had played with the Booths, Edwin Forrest Charlotte Cushman, and E. L. Davenport. Mrs. Baker's death leaves Joseph A. Smith, aged 86, the oldest inmate of the Forrest Home.

LAKE SHIPPING NEWS.

Freights and Charters.

CHICAGO—Grain rates advanced to 3¼ cents, but not much was done. Ore shippers keep so much in the lead of Chicago grain men that the market remains practically bare of tonnage, regardless of rates. Charters—To Buffalo—Parnell, corn; Egan, oats. To Sarnia—Ada Medora, oats.

CLEVELAND, O.—The big shippers are making a hard fight against paying $2 on ore from the head of the lakes, but some business is being done at that figure. Duluth wheat rate advanced to 5¾ today and there are not many vessels to be had at that figure. Vesselmen are holding for $1.50 from Escanaba and shippers have paid $1.25. The coal rate from Buffalo to Chicago and Milwaukee was raised to $1 today. Charters—Ore—Siberia, Ashland to Ohio, $2; City of Cleveland, Adriatic, Escanaba to Ohio, $1.25. Wheat—Ranney, Gratwick, Duluth to Buffalo, 5¾. Coal—Marquette, Buffalo to Milwaukee, $1.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Coal rates to Chicago and Milwaukee jumped to $1 today and the Armour and Gogebic were put in at that figure. There is a decided scarcity of tonnage at the advance.

Vessel Movements.

LORAIN, O.—Cleared—Light—Selwyn Eddy, Manda, Duluth.

SOUTH CHICAGO, Ill.—Arrived—Naples, Ionia, Pentland. Cleared—Iver Lawson, Manistee.

TOLEDO, O.—Arrived—Twin Sisters, Allegheny, Fay, Cobb, Vogee, Schuette. Cleared—Coal—Fortoria, Port Huron.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont.—Down—Gov. Smith, Reginald and consort. Up—McVittie, Arabian, Sultana, Hammond.

CONNEAUT, O.—Arrived—Hartnell, Robert Rhodes, Morse, Zenith City. Cleared—Light—Carnegie, Roebling, Duluth.

STURGEON BAY, Wis.—Down—Hilton, 5 a. m.; Hickox, 8:30; Butters, Mills, 9 p. m. Up—Fischer and consorts, 6 p. m.; German, 1 p. m.

MARQUETTE, Mich.—Cleared—Joliet, Griffin, Cleveland; Ore, Quonsset; Ketchum, Ashtabula; Spalding, Erie. Sheltered—Union City and tow.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Arrived—Neosho, Butman, Carpenter, Vail, Baltic, Aberdeen, Norwalk, Fitzgerald, Hamapo. Cleared—Macy, Wilson, Escanaba.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Arrived—Canadian, Hayes, Whitney, Fort, Buffalo. Cleared—Coal—Comstock, Oglebay, Norton, Cleveland; Wheat—Vanderbilt, Powell of Toledo, Toledo; Lackawanna, Buffalo; Ore—Pentland, Ashland. Coal—Wilcox, Bay de Noque.

Superior: Choctaw, Ranney, Martin, Duluth; Louisiana, Toledo.

FAIRPORT, O.—Arrived—Nimick, Antrim, Sitka. Cleared—Coal—J. L. Case, Chicago. Light—Republic, Nasmyth, Duluth; Frontenac, Marquette.

ASHTABULA, O.—Arrived—Brazil, Cherokee, Chippewa, Hanna, Mary Mitchell, Manhattan, Elphicke. Cleared—Light—Forest City, Wallace, Marquette.

ERIE, Pa.—Arrived—New Orleans, Argonaut, Siemens Van Straubenzie, Pontiac, Neshoto, Schuck. Cleared—Fairbairn, Duluth; Mariposa, Two Harbors.

ESCANABA, Mich.—Cleared—Schlesinger, Hadley, Manchester, Flower, Chicago; Davidson, Parks Foster, Sage, Eldin-Mere, Coralia, Lake Erie ports. Arrived—Majestic.

CLEVELAND, O.—Arrived—Castalia, Gordon Campbell, Halleran. Cleared—Light—Harvey Brown, Thomas Wilson, Gilchrist, Queen City, Lagonda, Duluth; Cadillac, Escanaba.

ASHLAND, Wis.—Arrived—Marshall, Tilden, Kingfisher, Fayette Brown, Italia, Australia. Cleared—Ore—Gladstone, Conneaut; Oglebay, Madagascar, South Chicago; Wallula, Lorain.

DULUTH-SUPERIOR—Arrived—Lockwood, Fedora, Bulgaria, Amazon, Iron Duke, Hutchinson, Northwind, Coburus. Departed—Buell, Buffalo, flour; Rockefeller and whaleback, Lake Erie, ore.

MACKINAW CITY, Mich.—Up—Plankinton, 10 last night; Majestic, 1:40 a. m.; Jewett, 4:20; Conemaugh, 4:30; Raleigh, Tolic, 6; Omaha, Helena, 7:15; John Duncan, 7:30; Waverly, 8:20; Mary Boyce, 10:30; Berlin, Drake, 11:10; McGregor, 12:30 p. m.; Lindsay, Clarion, 2; Jewett, Kalkaska and consorts, 6; Shores and consorts, 6:10; Saginawhama, 9:30. Down—Averell, midnight; Santa Maria and consorts, 1:20 a. m.; Saranac, 5:50; Minneapolis, 7; Charles Eddy, 9:10; Starke, 11:30 p. m.; Weston and consorts, 2:10; Pope, 4:20. Wind—Northwest, strong, clear.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich.—Up—Volunteer, 10 last night; Lilm, 10:40; Superior City, 11; Stephenson, Holley, 11:30; Arthur Orr, 1:30 a. m.; V. H. Ketchum, 5:40; Santa Maria, 8; Sonora, Malta, 11:30; Maytham, Langell Boys, Comstock, Rhoda Emily, Wall, Hattie, 1:20; Matoa, Maia, Holden, Yale, 3; Spencular, Marquette, Holland, Majestic, 4; Santa Maria, Marvin, Wayne, Wyoming, 5:20; Boscobel, Jackson, Ketchum, Perew, 5:40. Down—Kalkaska, Fryer, 10:30 last night; La Salle, 4:30 a. m.; Massachusetts, 5:40; Ward, Spokane, Saxon, Schuylkill, 7; Crescent City, Nicholas, Williams, W. Chisholm, 8; Mohawk, 9; Lyon, 10; Houghton, Fritz, Glasgow, 10:30; Green, Our Son, Genesee, Hopkins, Thompson and whalebacks, 12:20 p. m.; North Star, Roby, 1:30; Orr, Carrington, 3; Mitchell, Chickamauga, Ningon, Melbourne, 3:30; Hurd, Silas, Parana, 4:30; Iosco, Jeanette, 5; Strong, 6:30; Peshtigo, Angus Smith, 7; Spalding, 8:30.

DETROIT, Mich.—Up—Stimson, Uranus, 12:20 a. m.; Colby and whalebacks, 1:50; Hackett, 2:20; John Mitchell, Hundred Thirty-two, Yuma, 3:30; Hoyt and whalebacks, 11, 4:02; Queen of the Lakes, 6:15; Carpenter and barges, Langdon, 6:30; Barkalow, 7; Viking, Vinland, Keith, 11; St. Joseph, 3:30 p. m.; Hayward, 7; Phenix, 8:30. Down—Corona, Oneida, Sligo, Magee, 10:20 last night; Starta, 10:30; Montegalo, 11:15; Canisteo and barges, 12:30 a. m.; Chemung, 1; Merrimac, 2:30; Tryor and whalebacks, 4:40; G. Campbell, 5:30; Vigilant, Alleghany, Twin Sisters, 6:20; Caledonia, Polynesia, 6:40; Troy, 7; Point Abino, 7:50; Minch, Dundee, 9:30; Pioneer, Chattanooga, 10:20; Meriden, 10:30; Pabst, 1 p. m.; Presque Isle, 1:30; Syracuse, 1:40; Outhwaite, Barr, 2; St. Paul (steel), 3; Black Rock, Chicago, 3:30; Progress, 3:40; Uganda, Ava, 5:30; Devereux, 6; Nyanza, 6:40; Pratt, Athens, Gould, 8; Fulton, Bell, 9.

Port of Chicago.

Arrived—Lumber—A. Shores, Washburn; H. A. Richmond, Manistique; R. Simmons, Ford River; R. C. Wente, Ed Buckley, Manistee; J. Otis, Menominee; Ida E., Manistee; Toltec, Milntee, Duluth; H. Taber, Vans Harbor. Merchandise—Boston, Lehigh, Seneca, Buffalo; Roman, Depot Harbor. Ore—Pentland, Ashland. Coal—Oceanic, Buffalo.

Cleared—Grain—C. S. Parnell, Buffalo. Light—A. Shores, Duluth; H. Hutt, Cedar River; Wonder, Kate Lyons, Muskegon; H. A. Richmond, Cheboygan; G. G. Gribble, 20 Buckley, Manistee; S. O. Neff, Elk Rapids; A. Mosher, Ida, Manistique; C. Michelson, F. Hinton, J. Otis, Menominee; A. Bradley, Bark River; Kewaunee, Little Bay de Noque.

Mandel Brothers.

Early autumn millinery display.

TODAY AND TOMORROW

We will show some of the new Paris autumn millinery elegance—hats that have the true Paris touch—products of the handicraft of noted madams, together with hundreds of new, chick, catchy creations, the inspirations of our own clever designers—hats that portray in a masterful manner the favored fall fashions. For correct millinery style-hints you should see these new ideas.

Walking skirts, golf capes, tailor-made suits.

The walking skirt has come to stay—an innovation in woman's attire growing out of a demand for practical skirts that would do away with "sidewalk sweepers," "dust collectors," "shoe destroyers," etc. Months ago we anticipated the present demand and bought heavily prior to the advance in wool fabrics, therefore we can not only offer you your choice from the largest collection of walking skirts in Chicago, but we can also guarantee a saving that is worthy of your consideration. Exclusive styles not shown elsewhere.

Walking and shopping skirts—those extremely stylish skirts that are now so popular—made of handsome double-faced golf materials in all the new fall colorings—swell Oxford grays, blue, brown, tans, plain, habit, or French plaited back, finished around bottom with deep facing of same material and several rows of tailor stitchings; skirts that are cut to give the form a trim symmetrical appearance—extraordinary values at—12.00, 9.00, 7.50, and **6.00**

Golf capes—Golf capes in all the new stunning styles and shades, made of plain or plaid cloth, kersey trimmed, with or without hood—handsome Scotch plaids in all the rich colorings, blue, brown, gray, reds, tans, black and white, 24 to 36 in. long, some worth $22.00, some worth $10.00, and some as low as **7.50**

13.50 for tight fitting tailor-made suits—the latest fashions in both skirts and jackets—made of those fashionable mixed Venetian cloths in several shades of gray—jacket lined throughout with taffeta silk—the entire suit tailored by experts—pressed, stitched and made as carefully as suits at double the price—when we say double the price we mean it, and we know the suits will back it up—today a special offering at 13.50.

15.00 for silk-lined tailor-made suits—those elegant light and dark mixtures lined throughout with handsome colored taffeta silk—suits that no tailor would make for less than $35—this is a small lot bought "at a price," for special reasons—and offered on the buying basis saving. While they last only 15.00.

REVELL'S Hot-Weather BARGAINS.

$3.25 Worth $5.00

A Bird's-Eye Maple Parlor Table, made with twist legs and has fancy shaped top and shelf. September sale price..... **$3.25**

SEPTEMBER SALE.

Cor. Wabash-av. & Adams-st.

Scholle's Good Upholstering.

Until you have slept on a SCHOLLE GOOD HAIR MATTRESS you have not known PERFECT REST.

We ship them to the four corners of this country. We would like to make one for YOU.

Prices Range from $12.50 to $30.

H. E. SCHOLLE & CO. 222 Wabash-av.
BET. ADAMS AND JACKSON.

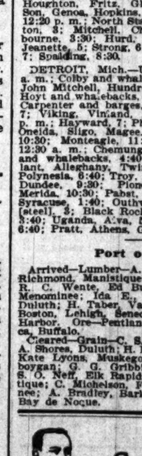
KANSAS CITY

Great Rock Island Route

Best Dining Car Service.

Only Depot on the Elevated Loop.

THE TRIBUNE PRINTS ALL THE NEWS.



Stylish Patterns In Trouserings (to order) $5.

The most exceptional line of Striped and Checked Worsteds ever displayed in this city.

FULL DRESS SUIT, silk or satin lined, to order $30—our specialty.

Write for samples.

SUSSDORF TAILORS
ESTABLISHED 1880.
McVicker's Theater Building, 78 Madison-st.

YE DUELIST

of our forefathers' days who rode in ye early dawn to ye rendezvous in ye forest glade, knew the steadying effects of a glass of good liquor in his morning coffee.

In the ceaseless dueling of modern business life

Old Underoof Rye

is at once a stimulant and an inspiration. It is a special combination of old Maryland and Pennsylvania ryes, each selected for some peculiar good quality.

Stored for years in heavily charred oaken barrels, which imparts its characteristic flavor and inimitable bouquet.

OLD—PURE—RARE—RICH IN FLAVOR.

THE TRIBUNE'S READY REFERENCE DIRECTORY

ACCOUNTANTS.
FRED'K P. JUDD, Expert. 84 LaSalle. Tel. M. 2027
G. L. MARCHAND & CO., 516. 112 S. Clark-st.

ACETYLENE GAS (Acetogen).
F. CORTEZ WILSON & CO., 227 Lake-st.

ASSAYERS AND REFINERS.
DICKMAN & MACKENZIE, 1224 Rookery. M. 4515
GOLDSMITH BROS., 63 Washington-st. Bullion bought and sold. Prompt & accurate assay of ors.

ATHLETIC MEDALS & CHURCH GOODS.
The W. J. Feeley Co., 6 Monroe-st. Tel. Cent. 1106.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
BUTTNER & MILLER. 160 Washington. R. 304.

BIRDS AND TAXIDERMY.
KAEMPFER'S BIRD STORE. 58 State-st.

BROOMCORN AND MFR.S' SUPPLIES.
GROSS. J. P. & CO.. 249-51 Kinzie-st.

BUYERS OF OLD GOLD AND SILVER.
LIPMAN, 99 Madison. Cash for all precious metals.
LOGUE CO., McVicker's Theater Bldg.; elevator.
Uncle Sam Wants Old Gold. 110 E. Monroe-st.

CANDIES.
GUNTHER, C. F. Bonbons and chocolates. Send for wholesale or retail catalogue. 212 State-st.

CLEANERS AND DYERS.
COOK & McLAIN, 80 Dearborn. M. 3049. Oak. 889.
SCHWARZ, AUG. Ladies' and Gents' Garments; 3 stores: 156 Illinois, 126 Dearborn, 505 W. Mad.

CUT FLOWERS AND PALMS.
A. LANGE. Florist. 51 Monroe-st. Tel. Main 2008.

CUTS AND ENGRAVERS.
ACME ENGRAVING CO., 157 Washington-st.

DETECTIVE AGENCIES.
Tyler's Detective Service, 524, 209 Dearborn-st.
Mooney & Boland Detective Agency, 110 La Salle.

EXCELSIOR AND UPHOLSTERY SUPL'S.
WAUBAW EXCELSIOR CO., 899 Wabash-av.

FIRE INSURANCE.
MAITLAND & McAVOY, 146 La Salle. Tel. M. 2062.

FURNACES AND STEAM HEATING.
BARKER & JACKSON FURNACES: the best in use; steam and hot water heating; large stock second-hand furnaces, very low; steel and gas ranges; cleaning and repairing. 1818 Wabash-av.

GAS AND ELECTRICAL FIXTURES.
E. BAGGOT & CO., 169-171 East Adams-st.

LOAN OFFICES.
New Loan Office, 110 E. Monroe-st.; lowest rates. ABE LIPMAN, 99 MADISON. Private entrance.

NEW HAIR GROWER.
Dr. White's treatment grows hair on any bald head—book on hair free. Laboratory, 704 Van Buren.

OPTICIANS.
BEEK, 22 Washington. Eye glasses, artificial eyes.
BOERLIN CO., LOUIS, 96 Washington-st.
BORSCH & CO., scientific opticians. 106 Adams.
MANASSE, L., Tribune Building, 88 Madison.
$1 BUYS BEST SPECK. F. Morgan, 84 Madison.

OPIUM, MORPHINE & COCAINE CURE.
Dr. J. C. Hoffman, 46 Van Buren; pamphlet free.

PAINTING AND DECORATING.
Huesselman. J. F., 3002 Indiana-av. Tel. Cal. 98.

PATENT MEDICINE.
NERVUTINE FOR THE WEAK. Cowan Med. Co., mfrs. Sold by Mallen & Co., 146 Wabash-av.

PATENT LAWYERS.
LOTZ, R. W., 163 Randolph-st. Pamphlet free.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES.
Ward & Co., 208 Wabash. Developing and printing.

PHOTOGRAPHY.
J. R. WILSON, STUDIO 389 STATE; finest photos $3 per dozen. Open Sundays.

PHYSICIANS.
DR. CARROLL, SPECIALIST. Diseases of men only. Inter Ocean Bldg., 120 Dearborn.
DR. HATHAWAY & CO., 167 Dearborn-st. Specialty—Skin, blood, and nervous diseases.

PICTURE FRAMES AND REGILDING.
F. A